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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,151—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1897.

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MILKMAID BRAND **CONDENSED MILK**
Largest Sale in the World.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	13th Nov.
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	20th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5182	W. A. Wheler	27th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5250	J. R. London	4th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	11th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th ,,
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W.B. Andrews	25th ,,
			1898.
* CARTHAGE	5780	J. R. London	1st Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	8th ,,
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	15th ,,
B.I. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	22nd ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	29th ,,
B.M.I. PENINSULAR	5297	W. A. Wheler	5th ,,
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5250	J. R. London	19th ,,
B.M.I. ARABIA (?)	8000	A. W. Adamson	26th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5297	J. R. London	19th ,,

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B. M. I. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

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Bombay, 30th October, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Dec., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Jan., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 393	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	24th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	12th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 696

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer.	3,878	21st Nov., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 8, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	26th November.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on or about the
SAGHALIEN	4,049	Lidin.	18th Nov., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

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OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

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CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 13th Nov., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 11th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bundir Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 3rd Dec.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,464 tons, on or about 13th Nov.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on or about 12th Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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Agents.

Bombay. 10th November, 1897.

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS met and assisted at Bombay, London, Gravesend, Liverpool, Brindisi, Napels, Genoa, Marseilles, Venice, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
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DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

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SOFT HOMBURG FELT	BLACK BEAVER SILVER GREY	Rs. 10-8 CASH

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PALMER'S GENT'S Roadsters or Racers		360
,, LADIES' with Gearcase	,,	380
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THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE	IN THE WORLD.	PRICE Rs. 250 CASH.	PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

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HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the

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MARCKS & CO., LTD., are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together.

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DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

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CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
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The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

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CASEARA CORDIAL.—The tasteless but effectual Remedy for habitual constipation	1	8	AROMATIC STEEL PILLS.—A real boon to suffering women from their peculiar disorders.	1	8
TARAXACUM & PODOPHYLIN.—Acts as a stimulant to the Liver, removiug all disorders of this important organ	1	8	TITAN CEMENT.—Mends broken glass remarkably	0	8
LIVER GRANULES.—These little Liver Pills are far superior to any other Brand	0	8	BAY RUM HAIR TONIC.—Much approved as a hair dressing	1	8
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Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen. &c., &c.

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BEST WHITE KID GLOVES	2	0
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THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
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CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the famous Inland Sea of Japan) KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. Passengers selecting this route not only derive the benefit of the grand scenery of the Hawaiian Islands ("The Paradise of the Pacific") but also avoid the cold and disagreeable weather so often experienced on the more Northern Tracks.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North-Western Railways it requires but 4½ days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars, from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries evolved in modern Railway travel.

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KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
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No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

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Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, consisting 1 musical box.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting silver wristlets, &c.

Also by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C. and in re-Vithuldas Govindram, an adjudged insolvent, consisting one iron safe (chest).

Also in re-Pestonjee Kooverjee Tasker, an insolvent, consisting of a lot of Persian books

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 11th November, 1897.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

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Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

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TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ag. Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (gunfire), on THURSDAY, 11th November, for the supply of

800 TONS OF RANGOON MOULMEIN OR SIAM TEAK LOGS.

300 Tons to be delivered not later than 15th November, remainder not later than 1st February next.

Tenderers to quote the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Locomotive premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly whether the timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon, or Siam.

The Ag. Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 29th October, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

NOTICE TO SHIP-OWNERS AND AGENTS.

TENDERS INVITED FOR FREIGHT CONTRACT BY THE BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders of the Rates per ton, including rebate allowance to the Association at which owners and Agents of the Steam-ship Companies are prepared to Contract for the Shipment of Piece-Goods (amounting to nearly 1,50,000 packages per year) from Glasgow and Liverpool via Suez Canal to Bombay upon the following terms:—

1. The Rates to be Tendered must be (1) for freight from Glasgow to Bombay and (2) for freight from Manchester Warehouse to Bombay, and in both cases inclusive of all charges including free delivery in the Prince's Dock.

2. Goods from other towns to be treated as Manchester Goods to the extent of an allowance to shippers of the equivalent of the carriage from Manchester Warehouse to alongside Steamer.

3. Sealed Tenders addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Association must reach the Undersigned, on TUESDAY, the 23rd November next.

4. No undertaking is given so that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.

For the Members of the Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchants' Association,

MOTILAL KANJI,
Joint Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1897.

P. S.—Draft contract can be had on application at the office of the Association.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR STATIONERY AND PAPER REQUIRED FOR ONE YEAR OR FOR THREE YEARS, COMMENCING FROM 1st APRIL, 1898.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1897, Sealed Tenders for the supply of STATIONERY and PAPER required by the Company, for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere respectively.

2. Forms of Tenders, which provides 2 columns, one for quotations for the supply for one year and the other for three years, and giving full particulars of requirements and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, or the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 (two) for each form at either of which offices samples may be seen.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Stationery and Paper for B. B. and C. I. Railway and R. M. Railway," and must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees (1,000) one thousand in currency notes with each Tender. If Government Paper or other Securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent B. B. and C. I. Railway.

4. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted. He will also fix the period of the contract at one or three years.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Ag. Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th October, 1897.

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PAID UP CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	"	6,360,000

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Reserve Fund	$	7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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RESERVE FUND	£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

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T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

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By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay, 20th July 1897

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANK.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,321½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,225
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,330 18,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	130
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	[illegible]
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,156
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,090
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	20[illegible]
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	175xd
Broach City Press Co. Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	225
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	305
East India	330	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,000
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs11	14[illegible]
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	475
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	58	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	77½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	375
Mummer M	1,000	25	all	15	230
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs45	525xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd 16½	147½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	0	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	505
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200x
[illegible]	...	000	10	dvd Rs65	1,130

MISCELLANEOUS

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	200
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	148
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	3,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,700
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,685
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd [illegible]	55
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,380
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	400	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	13
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	348
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	3	18[illegible]
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	168
Napier HotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	14[illegible]
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	77
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvdRs20	487½xd
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,035
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	158
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvdRs1[illegible]	33 xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Halfyearly	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	900	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	530
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	730
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	615
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	725
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70	1,825xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3[illegible]	865
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,030
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	735
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	555xd
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	540
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,010
David Mill	1,400	50	500	dvdRs.40	515
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	230
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	570
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	580
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	655
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	720
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,550
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	500
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,120xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	560
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	225
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	815
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	848	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.30	830
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	95
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	725xd
Leopold	3,000	100	100	dvdRs.10	24
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,010
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,150
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.70	2,500
Maragon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs.5	126½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.75	2,190
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	200	dvdRs.15	251
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	825
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2[illegible]	490
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs3	330
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,300
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs[illegible]	815
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	1,225
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5[illegible]	910
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2,050
Soondordas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs450	800x
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.5	3[illegible]0
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	[illegible]	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mill	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	650
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	580
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	50nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	710
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 24-11
China Leaf	" 24-10
Pekin, bar Gold, old	" 24-9
Do. do. new	" 24-7
Australian, bar Gold	" 24-9
Bombay bar Gold	" 24-8
Sovereigns	" 15-8
Do. Dragoons	" 15-7
Bar Silver 17	" 73-8
Do. 1[illegible]	" 73-10

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 5m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 0-17m., 11-46a. Low water, 5-58m., 5-41a. Departure of Transport Dilwara.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Raventhaler left the dock on Tuesday, and the steamer Mirzapore yesterday.

NEW FIRE-TEMPLE AT BROACH.—The opening ceremony of a new fire-temple, built by Messrs. Dinshaw Furdoonjee and Brothers, at the cost of rupees twelve thousand, was performed, yesterday morning, before the members of the Parsee community.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—Our correspondent says:—On Monday, a number of locusts were visible three miles from Chital. A swarm was also noticed near Chhota Rajkote, a village in Gaekwar, territory. Reports of locusts having visited Dhassa, Jalia, Nuigala, and Botad have reached here. Some damage has been done to til and bajri crops. Great anxiety prevails among the people here, bajri and jowari crops not being yet cut down in several places. It is said this year's jowari crop is exceptionally fine.

IT WAS ALL FOR THE ORNAMENTS.—Bandu Piraji and Narayen Babaji were charged before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, with assaulting Dhondu Kondaji, an old man. The first accused went to complainant and said that he had brought his daughter-in-law from up-country, and that he should take her home. Complainant asked if he had brought the ornaments also, and accused replying in the negative he was told to take her away. A dispute arose, and accused suddenly hit complainant on the chest. Accused were fined Rs. 15 each, five rupees out of the fine being awarded to complainant as compensation.

TAKING AN UNFAIR ADVANTAGE.—Before Mr. W. Webb Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Ambaram Hirji, a cook, was charged with stealing pieces of nainsook cloth from the shop of Kalidas Kallianji. On the night of the 9th instant, accused was seen by the police taking away pieces of nainsook, valued at Rs. 12-8, under his arm. Suspecting him of the theft during the fire in the Lukhmidas Cloth Market, where the shop was situated, a police sepoy No. 1476 C. challenged him. He said it was his property, but being further questioned by the sepoy admitted having stolen it from the shop. His defence was that the mehta of the shop gave him the cloth, and told him to take it away. He was convicted and sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment.

BURIED AT SEA.—On Tuesday afternoon, a policeman, doing duty on the wharf at the Government Dockyard, noticed the dead body of a human being floating on the surface of the water in the harbour. Seeing a police boat sailing off the Dock towards the Apollo Bunder he hailed it. The body was then towed to the Bori Bunder, and removed out of the water. It appeared to be that of a Hindu, aged about thirty-five years. The skin had peeled off the face, and it was in an advanced state of decomposition. The body was tied in a guernsey, and a stone was tied to the feet, as if the body had been buried at sea. There were no marks of violence, and the body could not be identified. Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, and the jury brought in a verdict that the body of the deceased was found floating in the harbour and had probably been buried at sea.

STAMPED TO DEATH BY A HORSE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Gopal Govind, aged fifty years, lately a coachman employed in the service of Mr. Burjorji Mody, and residing on his master's premises at Warden Road. About nine days ago, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the deceased brought his master's gharry out of the stable and was attaching the horse to it, when the animal became restive and stamped the deceased on the left foot, causing a wound on the big toe. His master gave him some medicine, which he applied to the wounded toe, and deceased continued his work as usual until Sunday, when he complained of pain in his jaws and was unable to swallow anything. On the following day he had spasms all over the body, and about, 1 p.m. that day Gopal was removed by his wife to the J. J. Hospital, where he grew worse, and died on Tuesday evening. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson charged Abdula Nabibux, a young Mahomedan, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to Krishnee, a Hindu woman of low repute, residing at Falkland Road, by stabbing her on the left arm by means of a penknife. The accused, accompanied by his friends, went to the complainant's house, on Monday night, and demanded admission. This the woman refused, whereupon Abdulla flew into a rage, and having drawn a penknife out of his pocket, struck Krishnee on her left arm, causing a wound. The woman raised a cry but before the police appeared on the scene, the accused and his companions absconded. The police removed the complainant to the J. J. Hospital, and subsequently arrested the accused at Grant Road. The accused, in his defence, pleaded intoxication, stating that the complainant might have been struck by one of his comrades. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ROBBED BY HIS KEPT-MISTRESS.—Sadoo Gooloo, a Hindu carpenter, employed in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parel, and residing in a room on the first floor of a house at 14th Lane, Kamatipoora, has reported to the police that at 6 o'clock, on the 6th instant, he went to work, leaving his kept-mistress Shuntee to look after his house. When he returned home at 2 p.m. that day, he found the door of the room had been locked from outside and Shuntee had absconded, after leaving the key of the door with a neighbour at noon on that day. The complainant opened the room, and on making an examination of his property, found a cupboard forced open, and ornaments, of the value of Rs. 830, stolen therefrom. He made inquiries and searched the whereabouts of the woman, but failing to trace them, he made a complaint to the police and charged her with theft. The complainant stated to the police that he had had no knowledge of the woman's relatives nor could he give any particulars as to where she had come from. He only became acquainted with her at Goojari Bazaar, about six months ago.

REPORTED THEFT OF A GOLD BAR.—Jairam Odhowji, a goldsmith, having his place of business at Musjid Bunder Road, reported to the police, on Tuesday last, that on the 16th ultimo he locked up in a safe in his shop six bars of gold, which he had received from customers to make up into ornaments, adding that on his going to the safe, on the 23rd ultimo, he found the contents of the safe intact. But on opening the safe on the 2nd instant, the complainant found one of the bars, valued at Rs. 1,337, had disappeared. He made no report to the police, but commenced examining his books, thinking that perhaps he might have made some mistake, as he had already utilised two of the bars in making up ornaments required. As, however, the books failed to assist him, he next made a thorough search of the premises, thinking that the missing gold might have been missaid; but failing to find it he made inquiries up to Tuesday morning, when he went to the police for assistance. From inquiries made by the police it appears that the key of the safe was sometimes given by the complainant to his mehta, and at other times to one of his workmen when things were required or had to be locked up. The complainant has ten men working in the shop.

THE first acts of the new Ministry in Spain have been the recall of General Weyler from Cuba and the appointment of Marshal Blanco as his successor. These important steps were finally determined upon at a prolonged sitting of the Cabinet on Saturday last, and they were formally announced in a Gazette issued on Sunday. Marshal Blanco was to have sailed yesterday from Cadiz. General Primo Rivera, the Governor-General of the Philippines, has tendered his resignation, and will return to Spain without delay. Marshal Blanco, on proceeding to Cuba, will be accompanied by General Arderins as sub-governor, General Gonzales Parrals as chief of his staff, and Generals Pando, Bernal, and Canella. If Marshal Blanco deems it necessary, 20,000 men will be held in readiness to embark in November, the present rainy season having much thinned the ranks of the army, which was 140,000 strong in May.

AN inquest was opened on Oct. 18, at Chester, on the body of Edward Langtry, aged 50, who died at Chester Asylum on Friday night (Oct. 16), the immediate cause of death being injuries to the head, which according to the evidence, he stated he had received by falling down the companion ladder on a steamer returning from Ireland, and which appeared to have affected his mental condition. The inquest was ultimately adjourned to permit of the appearance of a witness who was with Mr. Langtry when he sustained the accident. The body of Mr. Langtry was interred in Chester Cemetery on Oct. 19. The mourners were Dr. and Mrs. Hollis, brother-in-law and sister. Mrs. Langtry sent a handsome wreath which was largely composed of exquisite lilies, and was tied with purple ribbon in great bows with the inscription, "In remembrance.—Lily Langtry."

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases, Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

MURDER IN A TOBACCO-STORE.

IMPERATRIX VS. GALA PIRA AND BAVA DOSA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. E. H. Leggatt, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in July last, convicted the two accused of murder, and sentenced them each to transportation for life. Mr. G. R. Lowndes, with the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parakh, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in giving judgment on the appeal, said: In this case the Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, differing from the assessors, convicted the prisoners, accused Nos. 3 and 4, before him of the effence of murder and sentenced them to transportation for life. Three other accused Nos. 1, 2, 5 charged with the same offence and accused No. 6 charged with abetment of murder were aquitted and discharged on the ground that the case was not clearly proved against them beyond all possibility of doubt, and the benefit of the doubt was therefore given to them. Mr. Lowndes, who appeared as counsel for the convicted prisoners, contended before us that the case against the appellants was not free from doubt, and that the evidence did not support the conviction of the prisoners. On a careful consideration of the whole evidence we feel satisfied that there is no reason to interfere with the conviction and sentence of accused No. 3, but that the case against accused No. 4 is not equally clear, and that his conviction and sentence must be reversed for very much the same reasons as those which led the Joint Sessions Judge to discharge the other accused persons. The conviction of accused No. 3 rests chiefly on his own full and clear confession in which he admitted that at the instigation of accused No. 1 he went to the place were the deceased was brought under some pretence by accused No. 6, and that as soon as he came he and accused No. 2 seized hold of him and accused No. 1 struck him with a knife on his throat, and that they then removed the corpse immediately after and threw it into a well. The murder took place on the night of the 4th April. The corpse was found on the 7th, and the suspected house was searched first on the 7th, and again on the 9th April, and the accused Nos. 3 and 4 appear to have been arrested about the same time, and the confession noted above was made on 10th April. Later on the 24th April the confession was withdrawn. There was no allegation of beating made on that day, though in the Sessions Court this accused set up that defence. This plenary confession is borne out by the evidence of the witnesses, Sada, and Fakira, who stated that they saw this accused along with three others, accused Nos. 2, 4, 5, take away the corpse from the house whence they and witness Bapoo had heard a cry which attracted their notice and where they had seen the accused No. 3 and accused No. 4 questioning their right to inquire about the matter. If the conviction rested in the evidence of these three witnesses, it would not have been safe to convict accused No. 3 on that evidence alone, for that evidence was largely discrepant and admittedly given under some police pressure in the case of witness Sada. The accused No. 3 was by his own admission a mere hired assassin, and though he sought to throw the chief blame on accused No. 1, there can be no doubt that he was rightly held guilty of the captial charge. The case against accused No. 4, stands on a different footing altogether. He made no confession which involved him either as principal or abetter directly in the crime. His confession made on the 10th April was not confined to the statement that No. 3 accused asked him to give the use of the house and he allowed him the use of it. He also stated that he left the house, after accused No. 3 came there, and a cry was heard, and that later on he saw accused Nos. 1, 2, 3 carry a corpse out of the house. It deserves notice also that accused No. 3 does not in any way involve this accused in his confession though he involves accused Nos. 1 and 2 freely. Accused No. 1's confession involves accused Nos. 2, 3, and 4, but assigns a very minor part to accused No. 4 as only walking by the side of accused Nos. 2 and 3 who bore the corpse. In the case of this accused therefore the conviction was made to rest by the Joint Sessions Judge chiefly on the oral evidence of the witnesses Bapu, Sada, and Fakira, and on the fact that the murder took place in the tobacco shop owned by the accused No. 4, and where the traces of blood were found on the 9th instant. There can be no doubt that there are very cogent reasons for suspecting the complicity of accused No. 4. He admits he gave the shop to accused No. 3 for use. He admits further that he was in the place when accused No. 3 entered. He subsequently saw the corpse taken away by the accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, thus confirming the evidence of witnesses Sada and Fakira to some extent. While these are no doubt very strong grounds for suspicion against the accused No. 4, there are other considerations to the contrary which do not appear to have been sufficiently noticed by the Joint Sessions Judge. One such point has been already noted above, namely, that accused No. 4 made no direct confession and is not involved in any way in the confession of accused No. 3. (2). The Joint Sessions Judge was apparently led to think that accused No. 4 stated to the magistrate that the blood stains were those of a goat killed there, and he was led thus to infer that as accused No. 4 attempted to ward off suspicion by false excuses, guilty knowledge must be presumed. As a matter of fact however accused No. 4 made no such statement either on the 10th or 24th April. The suggestion of goat's blood appears only in the evidence of a *panch* witness. (3). Another matter which appears to have not been noticed by the Sessions Judge was the fact sworn to by the mother of the deceased and the Chief Constable also that the deceased Lalu had such confidence in accused No. 4 and his brother accused No. 5 that he kept them in his service to guard his person from his enemies, and that his confidence lasted down almost to the time of the murder. (4). As regards the three witnesses, Bapu, Sada, and Fakira, I have already stated the grounds which lead me to hold that though their evidence might be of use as corroboration, it is not of a character to be accepted as by itself sufficient to justify a conviction on such a serious charge as that of murder. Bapu's reason for going to the place is not in keeping with the late hour when he says he went to ask for grass. Sada admits that he made his statement because the police beat him. All the three gave information to nobody for days together even though they were themselves suspected and their houses searched. There are also serious discrepancies in the evidence of Sada and Fakira. (5). In the matter of the cloth found in the well, the Joint Sessions Judge has himself recorded his opinion that the Head Constable's statement about No. 4 accused having given him information about it was false. On the whole, therefore, the case of accused No. 4 must be distinguished from that of accused No. 3. The case against accused No. 4 is not so clear as to place his guilt beyond all doubt. I would, therefore, reverse the conviction and sentence passed against accused No. 4 and discharge him. The appeal of accused No. 3 must be rejected and the sentence passed upon him confirmed.

Mr. Justice Fulton, who concurred, said:—Having regard to the fact that in the account of the murder given by accused No. 3 no mention is made of accused No. 4, I concur in thinking that we must acquit No. 4. The case is one of great suspicion against him looking to the circumstances in which he lent, as he says in his statement of the 10th April, the tobacco-store to accused No. 3; but it is impossible to say whether he knew before hand of the intention to kill Lalu or took any part in the murder. The evidence of Bapu, Sada, and Fakira does not seem very trustworthy and is not sufficiently conclusive to justify a finding of the guilt of No. 4 which is quite inconsistent with the statement of No. 3. No. 4 does not attempt to exonerate No. 3, and it is difficult to see why the latter should have omitted the name of No. 4 if he had really been guilty. I would dismiss the appeal of accused No. 3 and reverse the conviction of accused No. 4.

For the reasons stated in the judgments, their lordships dismissed the appeal of Gala Pira; but reversed the conviction of and the sentence passed upon Bava Dosa, and directed that he be discharged.

THIS is an example of the way in which the Indian Frontier operations impress the "unprofessional mind." It is from the *Pall Mall Gazette*. "One of the latest telegrams from the Viceroy announces that the Second Division will cross the Khanki Valley on Friday, the First on Saturday, and that the force will concentrate for attack on Sunday. We sincerely hope it will, as also that it will at once proceed to bring off the attack for which it has concentrated, and then follow that attack up. Sir William Lockhart, no doubt, realises the difficulties of his task as only one who is on the spot can do, but it will be a relief to us others, who are not, to see something really getting done at last. Even the unprofessional mind can understand in a way how defective transport arrangements delayed the Tirah expedition; but that unprofessional mind is getting rather tired of hearing that something emphatic will be done four days hence, and finding that four days hence never comes. General Palmer seems to have made a good job of Dargai, which was distinctly in the way while the enemy were there. But things will be more agreeable when our men get somewhere whence they do not have to return after the fun, (absolutely unmolested or the reverse; also, when a blow has been struck which may produce discouragement enough all round to prevent any more such incidents as the ambushing of the 9th Bengal Lancers.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot; 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE BOMBAY COTTON INDUSTRY.

THE second of a series of articles on this subject appears in the *Pioneer*:—The estimates with the smallest figures are those which receive the most attention, regardless of the fact that special machinery and special sizes should be used for each distinctive class of cotton. In not a few existing Bombay mills, the plant in use is exactly what would be required for the spinning of Egyptian yarns, instead of having been constructed for the working of a staple not exceeding one inch in length. Under such circumstances, mills which can make a profit would have had that profit doubled, if due consideration had been given to the drawing up of the specification. Mill specifications in India are drawn up on one of two lines, either from the suggestions made by the local agents of machine firms, or from existing mills which are doing well or fairly well. Of the two, the latter system is the better, although far from being perfect. The proper method to adopt, would be to call in the services of an expert who is not connected with any firm of machinery or store suppliers. His duty should be the laying down of a specification giving quantities, dimensions and speeds for the plant which is necessary to work the special class of cotton or cottons submitted to him. This should have been done long ago and in almost every instance, but the penny wise and pound foolish gospel which characterises the native in his dealings with other people's money has stood in the way of its adoption. Promoters as a rule want so much for themselves that there is nothing left for anyone else, and a fee for work of this class amounting to perhaps Rs. 500 would mean an equivalent reduction in their prequisites. A specification of this class could then be submitted to each importer, and a *true comparative* estimate of cost arrived at.

The system of truckling to the machinery agents has unfortunately increased in strength, and many mill promoters have gone so far as to obtain the plans for buildings from them. In England these are advertised for, competitive plans are submitted and the best selected: in India this expense is avoided by the simple expedient of application to the machinery agents, but the results are far less satisfactory.

The totals of the estimates are analysed, and ultimately it is decided to make an effort to get the *lowest* tender reduced. This is never a difficult matter to succeed in, but when it is found that the bottom price has been reached, the question of commission is approached. An effort is always made to get a promise of 5 per cent., and in most cases this is granted, but sometimes the rates have been forced so low, that there is not room for a better offer than 2½ per cent. Whatever agreement is come to, the promoter receives a letter promising him the percentage agreed upon, if the giver receives the contract. This interesting operation is repeated with the representatives of all the other firms which have sent in tenders, a commission letter being obtained from each. The object of all this labour is not hard to discover, for when the directorate is formed, it is just possible that one of the body might oppose the recommendation of the promoters as to the placing of the orders. If such an event took place, the latter would still be certain of having at least a 2½ per cent. credit in the deal. In the obtaining of estimates for the construction of the buildings, the systems adopted are no less free from the necessity of criticism, in fact, it affords greater opportunities for the abuse of an already bad system. Contractors for this class of work are limited in Bombay, and are wholly native firms. They are always willing to pay for assistance which influences work, and any one who can place a complete contract for the entire erection of a mill in their hands is sure of being the recipient of a sum equivalent, to about 5 per cent. of the amount agreed upon.

A short time ago, a Bombay gentleman (European) was approached by two competing firms, with the object of securing his influence in order to obtain the contract for the building of a large mill, the capital for which had been subscribed. Both firms offered him 5 per cent. and not being overburdened with a desire to do any special good to those whose only interest in him was his influence, he promised his assistance in both cases. An arrangement like this was a satisfactory one for himself, for both contractors had an equal chance of favour without his influence, and therefore having both in tow, there was practically no competition. When the final consideration was to be given to the estimates, the medium had an easy operation before him, and the contract was handed to one of his nominees. It is back stair work like this which is making sensible men fight shy of mill securities, and causing distrust at every proposal for the floating of new concerns. The ramifications of the commission system, however, have not hitherto been published and therefore cannot have at all been understood by laymen. Mill specifications for buildings can be drawn up on the basis of the whole contract being given or on separate sections: stone work and masonry, may be one section, wood work another and iron work a third. The latter is by far the better plan, as the best material can be obtained at competition prices from the best firms. It no doubt entails more work upon the promoters, and also the employment of a competent supervisor, but this is as it should be.

Another point which is worth attention in mill erection is the fact that there is a large quantity of inferior material used. In some cases the builder is entirely culpable, but in others there are extenuating circumstances to which he can lay claim. Here is a case in point. While being shown by the contractor over a building which was in course of erection, the writer pointed out some serious defects in the quality of some, and the composition of other material, but the only response was a covert admission of the fact after leaving the building. However, he admitted that he had to instruct his subordinates to enconomise in everything, and added, significantly, of course, they know what that means. I was surprised, and naturally hinted that matters were not as straightforward as they might be, when he offered an explanation. "You see," he said, "when I tendered for this contract I was cut down to my very lowest rates, and when I agreed to accept the price offered, my margin of profit (if any) was infinitessimal. Of course I had to sign a contract which bound me down to the strict letter of the law so far as price was concerned. You can understand, therefore, how I was placed, when the person, through whom I had obtained the order, came forward and asked for a 5 per cent. commision. It would have been an easy matter to have refused him, but this contract is only part of a larger one which is yet to be given. With difficulty I compromised by agreeing to pay 2½ per cent. The sum of course is not a large one, being not more than Rs. 2,000, but this sum is too much for me to lose at present." This, as far as I can remember, was the exact text of his explanation, and under the circumstances it would be uncharitable to blame him entirely.

All machinery agents in Bombay are familiar with a little trick which has been played over and over again, and which has unfortunately been successful in some cases. The *modus operandi* is this: when the promoters have arranged all preliminaries and find that they can only make certain of raising two-thirds, a half, or even less than half of the capital, they approach the machinery agent with the proposal that his principals should take the balance of the shares in the company. He is told that the matter *must* fall to the ground unless they agree to do so, and everything likely to increase the influence of their arguments is put before him. The result is that the proposals are sent home, and, I regret to say, have in several instances been agreed to.

This is not legitimate business, and any similar proposal in England would not be entertained for a moment, in fact it can only exist where methods of business have gone below the levels of strict honesty.

Another plan (when the one just described fails) is brought forward. This consists in asking for deferred payments for machinery. For example, let us suppose that the cost of the machinery is to be three lakhs, it is proposed to the machine-maker's agent (with hints again, that the project must collapse, unless agreed to) to submit to his firm a scheme that payment should be made as follows:—one-eighth of amount on order, one-eighth against B.-L., one-eighth on delivery, one-eight at three months later, one-quarter at six months after fourth payment, one-eighth at six months after fifth payment, and one-eighth at three or six months after sixth payment.

Here again we are presented with another miserable system of doing business, which has unfortunately, in many cases, been conformed to by firms which in their own interests, and that of trade generally, should have made a decisive and indignant refusal to even consider such a discreditable method of floating a mill on the public market. It is by methods such as those described that a good many existing concerns owe their origin, and it may, therefore, surprise and interest Lancashire cotton manufacturers to know that the India competition, about which they made such an outcry a few months ago, has been fostered and nurtured by some of their Shire people in a manner which is certainly deserving of reproach.

The objects of the promoters in obtaining deferred payments are: (1) they save interest on the unpaid portions of the account (2) when the capital has not been fully subscribed it gives them an opportunity of completing the company, putting the ballance of the unallotted shares before the public for subscription, and trusting to the simplicity of some human natures to unwittingly play the part of the smaller insect in a transcript of the spider and the fly drama, (3) should the latter operation be only partially successful, there is still plenty of time available for other efforts in this direction, and (4) should everything fail, the services of the loan fiend can be invoked to pay the instalments as they fall due.

Can anyone imagine a more detestable system of founding mills and placing their shares before an unsuspecting public? It is simply an abuse of the Limited Company Acts, for although a shareholder knows that his liability ceases when the amount of his share has been paid up, he does not know that the doom of that amount may be (even before the mill gets to work) already sealed. When machinery agents make the concession (!) of deferred payments, it is on the condition that they receive a mortgage on the property till the amount due has been liquidated. The company thus starts handicapped from the beginning, for in addition to interest having to be paid before any possible profit can be realised, the company has to bear the risk of any fall in exchange.

The systems we have described, of course, show the dark side of the picture, but one which has unfortunately been duplicated repeatedly. The fair side, in fact, the almost perfect side, can also be found in the Bombay district, and our readers must not, therefore, conclude that all or nearly all of the mill investments are unreliable. Our object has been to point out the facilities for abusing a good system of industrial investment, which exist and have existed for a long time.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 10TH OF NOVEMBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature [illegible] and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·939	Calm	1	84·6	54·7	69	...	...	−0·01
Sirsa	29·977	WSW	2	86·8	56·3	56	...	...	...
Delhi	29·918	SW	4	85·7	63·4	43	...	...	...
Agra	29·961	NW	2	87·5	58·9	52	...	...	...
Cawnpore	29·947	Calm		84·3	58·5	72	...	...	...
Allahabad	29·918	WNW	1	86·6	61·4	82	...	...	−0·65
Jhansi	29·969	Calm	1	88·1	61·7	46	...	...	−0·13
Jacobabad	29·960	Calm	2	91·5	56·0	76	...	...	−0·01
Karachi	29·962	NE	4	91·4	63·5	67	...	...	−0·07
Jeypore	30·006	Calm	2	89·1	55·1	60	...	...	−0·03
Ajmere	30·014	Calm	2	85·4	50·3	74	...	...	−0·03
Deesa	29·975	ENE	8	91·8	55·6	48	...	...	−0·04
Ahmedabad	29·962	WNW	3	91·2	65·6	45	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·978	Calm	5	91·5	63·9	47	...	...	−0·01
Rajkot	29·972	Calm	4	89·9	56·0	47	...	...	−0·20
Ghadechi	29·914	SW	5	90·1	60·2	42	...	...	...
Veraval	29·932	NNE	6	93·1	68·8	46	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·024	Calm	5	87·2	52·8	47	...	...	−0·05
Indore	29·989	Calm	1	83·2	55·1	45	...	...	−0·11
Saugor	29·961	NE	5	83·7	63·6	44	...	...	−0·13
Jubulpore	29·960	NE	3	83·9	61·7	6[illegible]	...	...	−0·20
Hoshangabad	29·975	Calm	2	86·3	59·8	62	...	...	−0·27
Khandwa	29·970	NE	4	88·7	61·1	59	...	...	−0·17
Raipur	29·925	ENE	7	82·5	69·6	75	...	...	−0·12
Nagpur	29·927	Calm	6	81·3	70·1	74	...	...	−0·57
Amraoti	29·925	E	3	83·7	69·8	67	0·01	0·01	−0·24
Akola	29·919	NW	5	88·0	71·7	69	...	...	−0·39
Surat	29·939	NE	2	92·1	61·5	62	...	...	−0·12
Malegaon	29·980	WSW	8	86·9	58·9	52	...	...	−0·36
Bombay	29·931	NE	9	88·3	72·7	69	...	...	−0·50
Poona	29·971	SW	6	86·5	59·9	59	...	...	−0·80
Ahmednagar	29·953	NNW	5	83·7	61·5	59	...	...	...
Aurangabad	29·961	Calm	3	89·3	64·2	[illegible]9	...	...	...
Sholapur	29·925	NE	9	88·2	72·0	6[illegible]	...	...	−0·98
Ratnagiri	29·891	Calm	4	92·4	66·9	73	...	...	−0·41
Belgaum	29·904	Calm	5	83·7	57·9	51	...	...	−1·10
Goa	29·911	E	7	86·9	70·4	85	...	...	...
Karwar	29·848	ENE	3	90·3	66·5	85	...	...	−1·93
Mangalore	29·885	ESE	2	87·3	73·9	78	...	...	−1·93
Calicut	29·893	N	5	87·3	76·0	91	0·23	0·42	−2·59
Cochin	29·880	Calm	M	88·3	75·1	84	0·27	0·30	−2·96
Bangalore	29·888	WSW	5	81·8	67·9	59	...	...	−2·27
Secunderabad	29·895	N	4	85·7	64·4	85	...	...	−1·29
Masulipatam	29·841	N	4	84·6	75·1	90	...	...	−1·87
Bellary	29·882	NW	2	89·2	70·2	49	...	...	−1·32
Cuddapah	29·860	SE	L	91·5	68·5	73	...	0·02	−2·[illegible]5
Madras	29·816	SE	3	90·0	76·5	78	...	0·64	−1·03
Coimbatore	29·887	N	1	87·9	70·6	80	...	0·72	−0·97
Trichinopoly	29·851	Calm	3	94·5	73·9	77	...	0·55	−1·70
Negapatam	29·810	W	5	90·6	76·9	81	...	1·48	−4·71
Colombo	29·888	E	7	90·0	74·0	85	3·12	5·88	+0·79
Aden	30·000	E	11	83·3	73·9	61	...	0·12	+0·07

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are highest in Rajputana and at Neemuch, and lowest on and off the Coromandel Coast. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Ahmednagar. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Trichinopoly and Negapatam and the minimum in large to very large excess at Sholapur, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Raipur, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Delhi and Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Jacobabad and the lowest 50° at Ajmere. Humidity has increased considerably at Bhuj, Neemuch, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Surat, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Belgaum, Calicut, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary and Negapatam, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Calicut, Cochin, Masulipatam, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Calicut and Cochin and a few drops at Amraoti. Colombo reports heavy rain (3·12"). An area of abnormally low pressure lies on and off the North Coromandel Coast, where the weather is in a slightly unsettled condition. The weather will become more or less cloudy in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, in Berar and on the Malabar Coast. Compared with yesterday's chart, the low pressure area noted above appears to be moving slowly westwards.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, Nov. 10.

Wednesday: The barometer has fallen briskly in the Punjab, elsewhere the changes are slight. Pressure is highest and about normal over eastern Rajputana, lowest and in considerable defect within. The depression over the Bay is the principal feature in the weather still, but the depression is now apparently growing smaller. Winds are practically unchanged, except that they are somewhat more westerly over South Madras. Calms are numerous in Northern India. The force is light almost everywhere. Mean temperature has fallen briskly in Bengal and risen briskly in Madras and changed irregularly elsewhere. The heat is less than usual in Bombay, North Madras, Assam Valley, Central Bengal, and generally excessive elsewhere. The excess is moderate to considerable over north-west India, the Central Provinces and Madras. Rain has fallen around the north of the Bay and at one or two central and southern stations. Colombo reports three inches, Madura and False Point over one inch, and remaining stations in small amounts.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th November, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·831
Temperature of the Air	degrees 80·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·1
Dew Point	66·7
Relative humidity of Air	·615
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 83·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·0
General Direction of wind*	ENE, E, ENE, NW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 278

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari, Ferozepore and Cawnpore Achnera State Railways. Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th October 1897, on 1,873·93 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,06,000	1,70,000	4,000	2,80,000
Or per mile of Railway	63	102	2	167
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	18,76,798	30,18,445	1,01,180	49,95,423
Total for 17 weeks	19,82,798	31,88,445	1,01,180	52,75,423
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,35,379	2,25,642	4,710	3,65,731
Per mile of Ry. do.	81	134	3	218
Total to corresponding date do.	21,27,721	30,07,682	1,08,829	52,44,223

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 35,731
Increase to date ... " 31,200

LADIES' TOILET PETS of the DAY! BEAUTY-CHARM for the complexion, BLANC DE CAMILLIA for the face, FLORAL HAIR DOUCHE for the Hair, ODONTINE and DENTODONT for the Teeth and Gums and PUKKA RUSMA for removing superfluous Hair. At MADON, SONS & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Decima, 1152 tons, Commander P Lussini, will sail to-day for Singapore with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chindwara, 1,501 tons, Commander W. H. Watkeys, will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

THE B & P S N Co's s s Moshari, 1,109 tons, Commander A Clark, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Commander T. M. Whitehead, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and Shaik Bassa and 40 deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer R. Rubattino, Captain M. Saporeti, sailing to-day, the 11 inst.:—For Genoa—General and Mrs. G. F. L. Marshall, Mr. F. C. Stevenson and 2 children, European nurse and ayah, Mrs. P Pinson and 2 children, Mr. Framroz Phiroz and 14 deck passengers.

THE P & O Co's s s Mirzapore, 2168 tons, Commander T Wickinden, sailed yesterday for Shanghai with her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Haji Mahomed Mukee Aboobauker, Mr. Ahmed Hayal and wife, Mr. Rahimtoola Allarakia, Mr Ismail Oomer, Mr H M Bhimji, Mr Edulji, Mr O Moyer, Mr. D M Mistry, Mr. D Jan Mahomed, and 2 deck.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

INDIA—WEST COAST.

Buoys—Between Alibag and Vengurla—replaced. Information has been received through the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, dated 19th ultimo, that the undermentioned buoys between Alibag and Vengurla have been replaced in positon for the fair season on the dates noted against them:—

Alibag Buoy	20th September 1897.
Pankot Buoys	4th October 1897.
Anjanwel Buoys	12th "
Jaitapur Buoy	17th September 1897.
Johnstone Castle Buoy	1·th "
Malwan Outer Buoy	19th "
Chaldea Rock Buoy	20th "
Malwan Harbour Buoy	20th "

INDIA—WEST COAST.

Karachi Harbour.

Information has been received from the Port Officer, Karachi, dated 30th ultimo, that a red conical buoy marking the southern limits of the port has been placed 2,000 feet due east from the extreme end of the Manora Breakwater in 20 feet low water ordinary spring tides.

The buoy will be removed during the south-west monsoon.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Booldana	2144	Skinner	Zanzibar	12-11	M M & Co
C	Naseri	912	Owen	...	12-11	B & P S N Co
G	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius	...	H C Joosub
H & J	Ilcafee	373	Alley	N F	...	A Munjee
L	Bombay	2048	Weston	N F	...	P & O Co
M	Cashmere	1695	Souter	N F	...	H C Joosub

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Armenia	2216	Shankem	Liverpool	10-11	W & A G & Co
3	R Rubattino	3014	Saporiti	Genoa	11-11	F Baldocino
4	Ravenna	2046	Penny	N F	...	P & O Co
5	Peshawar	2203	Vibert	China	...	Do.
11	Shiravati	81	Repairing	...	...	S & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 41·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 41·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	H. M.'s Plassy	Prance	Karachi, Nov 8.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Pachumba s	Groom	Calcutta.
	Mirzapore s.	Wickenden	Shanghai.
	Raventhuler s	Grinberg	Hamburg.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer R. Rubattino, Saporeti, for Genoa, &c.
" Decima, Lassini, for Singapore.
" Moshtari, Clark, for Persian Gulf.
" Chindwara, Watkeys, for Moulmein.
" Khandala, Whitehead, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
3	Conch s.	Stock	Batoum, Oct 1.
4	Shahzada s.	Marsh	Rangoon, Oct 29.
	Sindia s.	Cochran	New York, June 13.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 3.—Steamers Coconada, Orissa and Rewa, and ship Ecclefechan.

Nov. 4.—Steamers Kilwa, Kohinur and Java, and ship Achnashie.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

Owing to pressure of telegrams of higher class, deferred telegrams for Punjab stations, north of Lahore, are liable to considerable delay.

Cable Hongkong-Macao interrupted.

Cable Cayenne-Para interrupted.

Amazon cable interrupted beyond Santander.

Cable Paramaribo-Cayenne interrupted.

Cable Cadiz-Teneriffe interrupted.

During interruption Cadiz-Teneriffe cable, telegrams for Canary Isles and Senegal are to be sent via Lisbon St. Vincent, Bathurst.

New Caledonia cable interrupted.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at noon, the 13th instant.

Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th October 1897, on 140·91 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,2[illegible]0	8,900	20	11,120
Or per mile of Railway	18	63	—	81
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	58,433	1,61,968	1,415	2,21,816
Total for 17 weeks	60,933	1,70,868	1,435	2,33,236
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,700	12,931	330	16,961
Per mile of Ry. do.	26	92	3	121
Total to corresponding date do.	61,978	1,96,806	3,161	2,61,945

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 5,841
Ditto to date ... " 28,709

THE Senorita Evangelina Cisneros, says the *St. James's Gazette*, is well to the front again to-day with half a column of special telegram giving the third (or is it the fourth?) version of her sufferings in the Cuban dungeon and her escape therefrom. Since Mr. William O'Brien's "living death" at Tullamore (during which he gained three pounds in weight) there has been nothing like it. We are told so much of Evangelina's pathos, her fluency, and her animated gestures; of her olive skin and lustrious brown eyes, and of her figure, "which, if it rounds out, will be perfect in its symmetrical curves," that we do not realise till the story is over, that nothing really happened to the Senorita after all. She thought things were going to happen to her, and she screamed like mad. She was also taunted and humiliated and laughed at (just like Mr. O'Brien); but she dosed the other ill-bred prisoners with laudanum, clambered out through the window, and finally walked down to the dock at Havana in boy's clothes smoking a big cigar and—kittenish creature!—"blowing big puffs of tobacco smoke in the faces of the Spanish officials." It is true the cigar "made her feel very sick," but what true martyr of the schoolroom ever counted the cost of his (or her) first smoke? "And that's all," as the children say. The worst of it is that the knowing editor in Fleet Street, not being under the direct influence of the lustrous eyes, the rounded figure, and the olive skin, unkindly gives his special correspondent away by prefixing to his comments the reservation, "If there is any truth at all in Senorita Cisneros' tale!" Truly there is much virtue in an "if."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 4 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARTISTIC SILK and LACE LAMP SHADES, New Designs and Art Colours.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

SYRUP OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY. For recent and Chronic Coughs and Colds. Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Force, irritability of the Larynx and Fauces. Per Bottle, Rs. 2. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SNOWFLAKE OIL, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold by Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld., and by Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., and at the Kerosine Oil Godowns, Mazagon. at Rs. 5 8 per case.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHOICE DESIGNS in BROOCHES, BRACELETS, DIAMOND and GOLD RINGS, &c., are Specially ordered for the Season.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., 125, Hornby Row.

XMAS CARDS in Packets now FOR SALE 20 Cards ans. 7, 50 Cards ans. 15, 25 Superior Novelties original Price Rs. 5 for only ans. 14. at SHROFFBROTHERS

WANTED, an ENGINEER, having experience of Electric Lighting. Apply stating terms, with copies of testimonials, to Messrs. DREWET, CHOWNA and Co., No. 31, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR. Most Centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Away from Public Latrines and Native huts. Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excellent. Tariff moderate. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

THE RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is NOW OPEN. It is situated centrally on a plateau, easy to reach and possessed of abundant accommodation, has all the comforts and conveniences of a home. Families are specially provided for in detached and semi-detached bungalows, and there is good accommodation for single gentlemen. Rooms are bright and airy, facing west. Terms moderate.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL is a First Class European HOTEL, occupying the highest position. Commanding extensive views. Nearest to Neral Station, Gymkhana, and fashionable resorts.

RECEIVED, a large supply of French Regulators, Repeaters of all kinds. Rs. 40, 46, 60, and Rs. 80 to Rs. 1,000. Never imported into India before.—STEFFENAUER and Co, Fort, Bombay.

A LADY, well-educated and musical, desires to hear of a Lady to whom she could act as Companion Salary secondary consideration to comfortable home. Reference kindly permitted to the Editor, "Bombay Gazette," and Mrs. GEARY. Replies to be addressed "A. T. T.," "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess. Country no objection. Address "88A," care of this Paper.

GENUINE AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL. —150° "SNOWFLAKE" at Rs. 5-8 and 125° "ELEPHANT" at one anna above Mazagaon wholesale price. SOLD by CURRIMBHOY HIRJI at Crawford Market, Walkeshwar Road (Malabar Hill), Chuckla, Null Bazaar, and Fort.

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Rs. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEATHSFROM CHOLERA :—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 28th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling, Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding, Binding, Carding, etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5, only.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4.) To be had at this Office.

PLEASE NOTE.—We only supply High Class Guaranteed PORTUGUESE SERVANTS. Do not apply for 2nd and 3rd Class Servants. Fee Rs. 3, for each Servant. E. CAMIL and Co., Registry Office, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

XMAS CARDS for sending home a large and varied assortment now on view at the ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs 12 per year, including Postage.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

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CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE here early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 200 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS, HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

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HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

IMPORTANT
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AND
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ADVANTAGES NEVER OFFERED BEFORE.

IN consequence of the general depression in Trade and the few number of Tourists that visited India during the year, owing to prevalence of Plague and Famine almost throughout the country, our Stocks of

INDIAN
AND
ARTWARES CURIOS.

at our Retail sale Branches in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi have become considerably accumulated; and whilst we are in contract with the Artisans all over India, binding us to purchase of certain specified quantities of Goods from each of them annually, our Stores become thus constantly over-stocked. Therefore with the view to clear them off we have resolved to hold

A GRAND CLEARANCE SALE,

commencing from now until further notice, at the ENORMOUS REDUCTION of

TWENTY PER CENT.

on the prices marked on the Articles.

We hope, therefore, that Tourists, Collectors of Art Industries, and the general Public will not fail to avail themselves of the present opportunity and of our offer of the exceptionally liberal terms. We therefore

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of our varied and choice Stock of

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collected from all parts of India and stored at our Branches in Bombay (Hornby Road), Calcutta (12, Government Place), and Delhi (Lothian Road, near Telegraph Office).

LL GOODS PURCHASED WILL BE PACKED BY US FREE OF CHARGE.

S. J. TELLERY & Co.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,

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FULLY JEWELLED,
WELL-FINISHED,
AND
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INSPECTION INVITED.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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One new English built C under-spring CANOE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

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Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

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NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10.

A FURTHER advance of 1-8]per cent. at 112 3-4 was established in the price of Consols in London yesterday; and French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 103¾; with Paris Exchange on London a shade higher, at Rs. 25·18. The rate for Bar Silver in London was unaltered, at 26 3-4d. per oz.; and the metal was also unchanged in value in New York at 57 7-8 cent per oz.; with demand Exchange on London as before. The price of 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities was unchanged in London, at £63 1-16.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom was 1,940,000 quarters on Friday evening or 60,000 quarters more than was upon the water at the close of the previous week. No. 1 Club Wheat was quoted in London at 36½s., and White Delhi at 34 s-4s. per 492 lbs., sellers via the Canal, April-May shipment, to Hull.

The price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool declined 1-32d., say to 3 7-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations having been 3 1-8d. both for November and March-April deliveries. In East Indian Cotton there was a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in prices of all descriptions of Broach, Oomra, and Bengal. The market closed quiet; Surats dull; and Arrivals steady. Sales 12,000 bales, including 100 East Indians. Imports 34,000 bales.

The Manchester market was quiet, Reuter's quotations for 38½ yards 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings being 3s. 11d. per piece; 37 ½s.yards 8½lbs. Shirtings 4s. 6½d.; 20lbs. Jacconets, at 1s. 10½d.; 20lbs. Mulls, at 2s. 0½d.; and 40s. Mule Twist, at 6 7-8d. per lb.

Baziers' Copper was quoted in London yesterday at £55 per ton; and Yellow Metal at 4 13-16.

In New York yesterday 5 7-8 cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton; but Futures were one point higher for February, and two points for May, at 5·69 and 5·83, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 82,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the Receipts, so far, this season, and those last year and the year before respectively.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Tuesday's Receipts	82,000	50,000	44,000
Three days' do.	217,000	138,000	110,000
Since 1st September......	2,698,000	2,757,000	1,908,000

Our local Cotton market remains in a very quiet state, the only buyers being local spinners, whose transactions to-day sum up 900 bales, consisting of purchases of 100 ready old Khandeish, at Rs. 145; 100 Barsee, at Rs. 171; Wadwan, at Rs. 180; and Akola, at Rs. 141; and contracts for 400 bales of "Good" Barsee of the new crop for January-February delivery at Rs. 170 per candy. Prices are unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS show no accession of business, and the tone of these markets remains very quiet; with prices generally unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	279 bales.
Wheat	11,877 cwts.
Linseed	1,115 "
Rapeseed	1,823 "
Gingellyseed	5,949 "
Castorseed	1,605 "
Rice	39,129 "

FREIGHTS have been firm to-day, and holders of tonnage are asking 15s. 6d. to 16s. per ton for forward shipment. We quote ready sales at 14s. 6d. for Antwerp, and 16s. per ton for Dunkirk.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 3 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Resales then came out at 1s. 3 21-32d. and 1s. 3 11-16d., and Bank Paper advanced 1-32d., say to 1s. 3 21-32d.; a moderate amount of Merchants' Bills having been reported placed at 1s. 3 13-16d. Speculators then turned round and bought at 1s. 3 21-32d., and 1s. 3 5-8d. and the market closed weak and irregular as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 3 5-8d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	......1s. 3 5-8d.	"
" 3 ms' sight	......1s. 3 11-16d.	"
Credits "	......1s. 3 13-16d.	"
Francs "	......1·66½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at 97 11-16 for 3½ per Cents for Money, and 97 5-8 for Account, which are the closing rates this evening; Threes being still quoted at 92, nominal.

SHARES.—There has been some movement in prices to-day, which have shown a tendency to favour buyers.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Manchester Market closed quiet. Surats dull.
Good Bhownagar .... 227-32.
The Liverpool Cotton Market has been quiet.
2¾ per cent. Consols........................ 112 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes........................ 103 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 63 1-16
Bar Silver 26¾

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Bullionist, arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

ADEN, Nov. 9.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Medusa, from Bombay, arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 10.

Mail steamer Palawan, from Calcutta, and French mail steamer Salazie, from Marseilles, arrived.

KARACHI, Nov. 9.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Poseidon, from Trieste, arrived this morning.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Idzumi Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 9th instant, and the steamer Yamaguchi Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 10th instant.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th October, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	64,000	1,21,000	4,000	1,89,000
Or per mile of Railway	139	262	9	410
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	14,40,857	20,45,668	66,266	35,52,791
Total for 17 weeks...	15,04,857	21,66,668	70,266	37,41,791
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,16,782	1,60,474	22,886	3,00,142
Per mile of Ry do.	253	348	50	651
Total to corresponding date do.	16,08,060	21,53,553	80,370	38,41,983

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 1,11,142
Do. to date .... " 1,00,192

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 6th November, 1897 :—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,34,082	3,32,632	5,535	4,72,249
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	...	...	...	4,69,815

Increase ....Rs. 2,434

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 30th October 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	36,427	45,921	...	9,494	73,678	...
Goods	47,956	61,709	...	13,753	59,138	...
Other earnings	8,323	9,386	...	1,063	14,779	...
Total for week	92,706	1,17,016	...	24,310	...	...
Aggregate ...	15,28,641	16,81,246	..	...	1,47,305	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WATSON—BRENCHLEY—November 2, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. N. Hill, Ernest Younghusband, son of the late Rev. G. A. F. Watson, H.E.I.C.S., and H.M.I.S., to Grace Ellen, youngest daughter of the late H. C. Brenchley, Esq., M.R.C.S., of Denmark Hill, London.

BANDORA.

DEATH.

CONCECIO—November 10, at Bandora, Joana Maria, the beloved wife of Robert Concecio, and daughter of Paul Ferreira, of Manori. The funeral will take place this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock. Deeply, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JEPHSON—November 5, at Delhi, the wife of Captain J. N. Jephson, 5th Bengal Light Infantry, of a son.

MITCHELL—November 1, at Nagpore, C. P., the wife of A. P. Mitchell, Inspector of Schools, of a son.

TEMPLE—November 4, at the Rungkotee, Raneegunge, E. I. R., the wife of G. Temple, Solicitor, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ARNOTT—SHERLOCK—November 5, at St. John's, Calcutta, by the Rev. H. B. Hyde, M. A., Senior Chaplain, M. H. Arnott, Ex.-Engr., P. W. D., Bengal, to Alice Ouseley, third daughter of the late Surgn.-Major H. Sherlock, A. M. D.

DWANE—PLUMMER—November 6, at St. John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev. Leonard Klugh, Chaplain, Malakand Field Force, (brother-in-law of the bride), assisted by the Rev. P. D. Johnson, Chaplain of Meerut, Herbert Milton Dwane, Senior Assistant Auditor, I. M. Railway, Jhansi, to Edith Harriette Plummer, youngest daughter of the late John Lindsay Plummer, Commander, Indian Navy, and of Mrs. Plummer, Oakstead, Spring-grove Isleworth, Middlesex.

DEATHS.

BEESON—November 7, at the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Colony of Madavaram, of epilepsy, Virginia, the wife of Mr. W. A. Beeson, aged 59.

BURCH—October 21, at Ootacamund, suddenly, Emma, widow of the late Harray Burch, aged 55.

HALL—November 4, at Lucknow, from cholera, Sidney Charles Hall, of the Indian Civil Service, aged 25.

VAN ZINLICOM—October 20, at Sultan's Battery, S. Wynaad, after a long and painful illness, C. C. Van Zinlicom, aged 65.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1897.

LORD SALISBURY'S speech at the Lord Mayor's Banquet on the 9th November is pitched in a very different key from that in which two years ago the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary presaged the disruption of the Turkish Empire. The Armenian question then filled the political horizon. The first place is now assigned to the war on the Indian frontier, the scope and importance of which are magnified by the terms in which his Lordship communicates to the assembled guests Her Majesty's gracious recognition of the valour and achievements of her Indian Army. The Prime Minister dwelt on the Queen's desire to express the intensity of the feelings with which she has heard of the gallant exploits of the Sikhs, Gurkhas, and other native troops, as well as of the British soldiers which have so long been a support to the throne. The critical may think this language somewhat exaggerated when applied to military operations in which there have been skirmishes, but no battle, and happily but little loss of life on either side. When sixty thousand excellent troops under an able General have to encounter the lashkars of mountain tribes who are—luckily for themselves—too prudent to come to close quarters, there is little room for the great operations of war for which the grandiloquent language of the Prime Minister would be appropriate. A somewhat similar want of proportion is noticeable in the reference to the "wonderful" campaign in Egypt. The capture of Abu Hamed, where a few hundred dervishes were surprised in the early morning by a much larger force of Egyptian troops, is described as a brilliant military feat. The occupation of Berber, which was undefended, is spoken of as reflecting unmeasured honour on the skill and strategy of General Kitchener. Higher praise could not have been bestowed had the Sirdar scattered the Khalifa's army and taken Khartoum. That feat is not beyond the capacity and energy of Sir Herbert Kitchener; when it is accomplished, it will be difficult for Lord Salisbury to find suitable epithets in which to clothe it. No hint is given as to whether the capture of Abu Hamed and the occupation of Berber are intended to lead to an immediate advance on Khartoum. The leading ministerial organ has damped the hopes of those who were expecting this crowning mercy of the Soudan war, by the statement that it would be very imprudent to lock up any portion of our small available forces at the confluence of the White and Blue Niles. The same prudential spirit ought to give pause before we take over Kassala from the Italians, who are so anxious to get rid of that white elephant. Are we to lock up a portion of our scanty forces in Kassala, and in guarding the communications between that position and Suakim, with a railway built between the two? The public have been recently familiarised with this develpment in the Eastern Soudan. The question arises whether it is common-sense to hold the long line from Suakim to Kassala when the garrisoning of Khartoum—which seemed to be within our grasp—is declared to be beyond our strength!

In referring to the complications with France, Lord Salisbury spoke as Foreign Minister rather than as Premier. The carefully weighed utterances of his Lordshp will not altogether dispel the unesasiness and anxiety caused by the less guarded language of the ministerial press when dealing with the rival claims of Great Britain and France in West Africa. Lord Salisbury diplomatically veils the special differences that have made our relations with our nearest neighbour so strained by the somewhat sweeping statement that negotiations, "continuous and animated, but always friendly," are proceeding with France, Germany, Portugal, and Italy regarding Africa. It will be news to most people that there are animated discussions with Italy over the rendition of Kassala; or that the differences with Portugal which were smoothed over by the despatch of a squadron to Lisbon a few years ago, have been reopened; or that the misunderstanding arising from the despatch of a certain telegram from Berlin to President Kruger is still a subject of animated but friendly controversy. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. There is unfortunately a conflict of interests and claims between the French and English in the Niger region, and thanks to the zeal without knowledge of the Press in Paris and London, the respective Governments have been led to say and do things which might easily have led to an interchange of cannon shot. Things went so far that but for the discretion and self-control of the commandants on both sides the forces hurried up into the disputed territory would have come to blows. Fortunately the officers agreed to refer to their respective Governments for instructions and the troops did not come into armed collision. It is stated in one of the London papers that orders had been sent to the British officer moving on Saki to take millitary possession of that disputed point *coute que coute*. It is difficult to suppose that an order could have been given which would make an individual officer the arbiter of peace and war between Great Britain and France. It seems more likely that precautions were taken against such a possibility. The tenour of the orders given may be best surmised from the course taken when the danger of a conflict became imminent. When matters have come to such a pass that war might conceivably be precipitated by the indiscretion or hot temper of military officers, English or French, face to face in African wilds, we can appreciate the gravity of the tone in which Lord Salisbury referred to the questions of issue between the pioneers of civilisation in those regions. His Lordship stated with evident sincerity that Great Britain desires to be governed in these questions by strict justice, having due regard to the prosperity and interests of the Empire indeed, but without any desire to seize territory, simply because it would look well as British on the map.

Lord Salisbury is a great believer in big maps; but he does not share in the mania for painting them all red which affects the judgment of so many others and renders them unsafe councillors in such matters. Having partitioned Africa one morning in 1890 and taken a million of square miles for his share, given Germany another million, and France two millions, including the Sahara, Lord Salisbury has no fear of being mistaken for a Little Englander. He can give as well as take without fear of that blighting stigma being affixed to him. He may therefore be accorded full credit for saying no more than he means when he declares that his Government has every desire to show due consideration to the feelings and claims of our neighbours in Africa. That desire is quite compatible with a determination that equal consideration shall be shown to our plain rights, which must not be treated as non-existent. His programme of the waterways of the Niger, the Nile, and the Zambesi opened up to the trade of the world has nothing aggressive in it; if Foreign Powers will only see it as we see it. Unfortunately they see things through their own spectacles and are filled with envy and the spirit of all uncharitableness by the prospect of three out of the four great rivers of Africa being brought within the British sphere of influence. The French who have secured part of the Congo have also obtained possession of a thousand miles of the inland waters of the Niger. But that does not reconcile them to exclusion from the mouths of that river and the five hundred miles of water-way into the interior giving access to the Haussa country, with its population of 20,000,000. There is room enough in West Africa for French and English. Whatever the newspapers of the two capitals may say, the Foreign Ministers, Lord Salisbury and M. Hanotaux, are of opinion that by approaching the question at issue in a spirit of accommodation a solution satisfactory to both sides can be effected. As matters of equal complextiy were amicably arranged only a year ago between France and Germany by an exchange of territories and rights of way in the hinterland of their respective possessions in West Africa, there is no reason to despair of a similar arrangement being effected by the Anglo-French Commission now sitting in Paris.

THE number of detentions by Customs officials under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act is decreasing, but whether it is due to depressed trade or increased commercial morality is a matter for speculation. In Bengal in the year just reported upon there was a decline in cases under the clause of the Act which requires piece-goods to be stamped with their lengths, the total number of cases having been 134 compared with 181 in 1895-96. A decline in Bombay (679 against 918 in 1895-96) is officially ascribed to the fact that the prescriptions of the law as regards the indication of the country of origin are more generally known and the necessity of compliance therewith more fully realised. But as against this view it is observed that the number of such cases at Karachi largely increased (213 against 136 in the previous year), and the increase is attributed to a stricter observance of the law which requires origin to be shown on the same label on which the name of a British or British Indian dealer, or the description in English appears. In Madras and Burma there was also an increase, particularly in Madras, where the number of detentions was 204 against 101 in 1895-96. Here, however, this relatively large increment is said to be due not to disregard of the law by importers but to the much larger number of packages opened by the Customs authorities. It is remarkable that the number of cases in Burma should be so much smaller than at Madras or Karachi. It is rather premature to congratulate the mercantile community on the disappearance of black sheep from their midst. We doubt if that time will ever arrive, for while the honest merchant is prosperous, another will spring up and strive to cut him out by means fair or foul. The officials who are responsible for the working of the Mercantile Marks Act show too much consideration of offenders' feelings. Publication of the names of the offender would touch them more deeply than fines. The Calcutta importers of seven consignments of German imitations of brandy, whisky, gin and port do not deserve to escape unnamed. One case in which 150 dozens of German "whisky" were being taken in was promptly detected and the whole confiscated. Messrs.   imported a quantity of shawls from Germany. They were not of wool, butborethe words "all wool" and labels marked with sizes largely in excess of actual measurements. It was a bad fraud, and the importers having been implicated in no less than nineteen similar cases were fined five hundred rupees. But the style and title of that firm is not disclosed. Copies of "Webster's Encyclopædic Dictionary" printed in America were found to contain matter from an English work, and they were very properly confiscated. In Bombay as well as in Calcutta there are merchants and merchants. One firm in place of whose name stand five asterisks imported cornflour from Singapore bearing a Russian label. It subsequently transpired that it had been manufactured and packed in Bombay. The flour was confiscated and the labels destroyed. Another case to which special reference is made in the Bombay report is one in which an unnamed firm imported a consignment of German-made clinical thermometers, marked with the words "5 minutes," "1 minute," or "1½ minutes." On being tested, the thermometers were found not to register the temperature of the human body in the time stated, and the marking was held to constitute a false trade description. Furthermore, the name "F. B. Foster and Sons" was cut into glass, while the country of origin was so indicated as to be readily effaceable. That this difference in the method of marking was not accidental, and that the colourable indication of origin was intended to be removed, was held to be conclusively established by the fact that the invoice description of the goods contained a statement to the effect "made in Germany, washable," these words being easily removed. A substantial fine was levied, and the thermometers were confiscated subject to redemption for re-shipment to Germany on payment of a penalty. As the redemption penalty was not paid, the thermometers were destroyed in due course.

IN view of the severity with which the talukas of Thana nearest to Bombay were attacked with plague in the early part of the year it is difficult to realise that the death roll of that Collectorate has by this time been nearly doubled in the Satara district, where the pestilence only became epidemic in August last. The mortality last week reached the high figure of 930, bringing up the total of deaths in the Collectorate to 6,372, including 245 imported cases. The total for Thana up to the same period was 3,972, but the disease has long ceased to be epidemic there, while in Satara deaths are occurring at the rate of 130 a day. Its total of mortality even exceeds that of the heavily afflicted State of Cutch by about a thousand, and that of Poona (exclusive of the city area) by over four thousand. The town of Satara remains practically unscathed. The taluka which has suffered most severely is that of Karad, the town of that name having recorded nearly twelve hundred deaths, while in ten of the villages the mortality has ranged from 105 to 338. It might have been supposed that the areas where the health of the people has most suffered by scarcity would bear the brunt of a disease which finds its chief pabulum, as experts tell us, amongst those who are in low physical or mental condition. But this does not seem to be the case. The Karad taluka situated in the heart of the Satara district is less liable to famine than the various administrative areas on the Sholapur side of the Collectorate, and has not been as heavily dealt with as they have. Next to Karad the place which has had the highest mortality is Kaledhon, in the Khatav taluka. The Khanapur, Koregaon, and Tasgaon talukas have been severely affected, while in that of Patan the plague has scarcely attained to epidemic proportions. The same remark applies to Wai, though it is disconcerting to find that two villages of the latter area recorded 17 and 10 deaths, respectively, last week. When, as in this case, the disease gains a footing in the rich valley of the Krishna, the danger of the infection reaching the hot weather seat of Government, Mahableshwar is considerable. The local authorities are doing the utmost in their power to keep the pestilence at a distance. Not only is the bazaar kept so clean by the vigilance of the Superintendent that it is free even from the suspicion of offensive smell, but the most careful measures are taken to prevent the introduction of the disease by new comers. The wives and children of the servants of visitors to Mahabelshwar are detained in quarantine in all cases for eight days, at a camp a mile to the Wathar side of Panchgani. The strict impartiality with which this detention is insisted upon is illustrated by an incident that occurred a few days ago. A District Judge finding the washing of his clothes and linen retarded by the absence of his dhobie's wife, sent a note from Mahableshwar to the officer in charge of the camp, which is eleven miles distant, asking that she might be released. The application was fruitless, the District Judge being informed that no exception could be made to the general rule. In regard to servants themselves they are required to attend at the dispensary each morning for eight consecutive days for examination, their employers being held responsible for their appearance. The cart and tonga drivers are only allowed to proceed when they have passes granted to them stating they are in good health. But while the roads leading to Mahableshwar are thus zealously guarded, the danger still remains of the disease being introduced into the sanitarium by villagers finding their way thither from the valleys below along unfrequented hill side paths. No doubt the local authorities are fully alive to this risk, but it is not easy to see how it can be efficiently guarded against.

A MONTH ago the number of persons in receipt of famine relief was a million and a-half. Last week it was three-quarters of a million, and now it is but 618,196, a further decrease of 144,402 being reported. The famine is practically at an end. Madras crops are generally in good condition and prices easier. Bombay crops are thriving. In Bengal they continue to promise well except in the flooded tracts of Chamapran and inChittagong, the South Lushai Hills and other places where considerable damage was done by the recent cyclone. Prices have fallen, and all Government relief operations have been finally closed except in Hazaribag and a few other districts which are dealt with by the Charitable Relief Fund. In the North-West Provinces supplies and fodder are sufficient and Government relief operations have ceased. The condition and prospects of standing crops in the Punjab are generally reported good. Central Provinces prospects continue most favourable, the only drawback being the damage by locusts. Relief-works cannot yet be closed there, for there are still 448,000 to be provided for. In Lower Burma and Assam standing crops are everywhere in good condition and prospects are very good; in Upper Burma fair. Mysore and Coorg, Berar and Hyderabad all report supplies sufficient, prospects satisfactory, and prices falling. In Central India agricultural stock and pasturage are in good condition in all agencies, and crops are good. In the Rajputana the same, Kashmir, Jammu, and Nepal affording no exception to the rule. The period of anxiety is over.

THERE is no foundation for the statement that the four crores and a-half of Council Bills which the Secretary of State has been obliged to forego selling between this and the beginning of the year will be put upon the market in addition to the balance provided for in the Budget. As a matter of fact, the Secretary of State has ample funds in hand from the large borrowings he has already made to meet the case without increasing the amount of his Bills when his drawings re-commence next January, and the assumption that he will take any action so injurious to the stability of Exchange as that suggested by our Allahabad contemporary is entirely unwarranted.

THE balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of October 1895, Rs. 11,26,03,000; October 1896, Rs. 9,79,67,000; October 1897, Rs. 8,09,46,000.

HER MAJESTY'S torpedo-catcher Plassey, Lieutenant Commander A. B. Prance; torpedo-boats No. 100, under Lieutenant F. W. Kinahan; No. 102 under Lieutenant H. H. Lyall; and No. 103 under Lieutenant C. Corbett, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Kurrachee, which port they left on the 8th instant.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Colonel Adams and Lieutenants Lord Fincastle and Costello have been awarded the Victoria Cross. Lieutenant Maclean would have received it had he survived.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

The expenditure on the Nile Expedition is seriously crippling all Egyptian Departments.

THE WEST AFRICAN OPERATIONS.

Colonel Northcott and staff have arrived at Cape Coast Castle, and gone inland with 1,100 carriers.

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

SPEECH BY LORD SALISBURY.

Lord Salisbury, in his speech at the Guildhall banquet, last night, announced that Her Majesty the Queen had requested him to express the intensity of the feelings with which she had heard of the gallant deeds of her Army in India, and above all, the affectionate and devoted support to her Throne, Cause, and Empire received from the Native Princes and people.

Lord Salisbury said he was convinced that all would deeply sympathise with the Queen's expressions regarding the gallant achievements of the Sikhs, Gurkhas and other native soldiers, as much as by the British soldiers upon whose stout arm the Throne so long relied.

His Lordship next referred to the wonderful campaign in Egypt, and said the taking of Abu Hamed was a brilliant military feat, and that the occupation of Berber reflects unmeasured honour on the skill, strategy, and foresight of the Sirdar Kitchener.

Negotiations which were continuous and animated, but always friendly, were proceeding with France, Germany, Portugal, and Italy regarding Africa.

His Lordship said we desire to be governed in these questions by strict justice, with due regard for the prosperity and interests of the Empire, and had no desire to take territory simply because it looks well as British on the map. We wish, he said, to open markets, highways and waterways so that trade would be unchecked, on the Niger, Nile and Zambesi, and have every desire to show due consideration to the feelings and claims of our neighbours. Yet, he felt obliged to say, there was a limit to the exercise of that consideration, and that we cannot allow our plain rights to be over-ridden.

His Lordship defended the foreign policy of the Government and their adherence to the concert of Europe which had prevented the terrible calamity of a European war.

He dwelt on the difficulties surrounding the settlement of the Cretan question owing to the many opposing interests, but hoped for a continuance of the concert and the gradual growth of friendly co-operation which alone would prevent continuous competition in armaments ending in a terrible effort for mutual destruction.

THE GUILDHALL BANQUET.

Lord Lansdowne, in his speech at the Guildhall banquet, argued in favour of an increase in the Army, which, he said, should both as regards strength and organisation be adapted to meet the special growing requirements of the Empire.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

The Victorians made 247, and Stoddart's team won by two wickets.

THE GOVERNOR AT SATARA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SATARA, Nov. 10.

His Excellency the Governor arrived here yesterday morning, and was the guest of the Collector. Last evening, Lord Sandhurst drove, with the Collector, Dr. Thompson, and the Police Superintendent, to inspect the Plague Hospital and the patients. His Excellency expressed his approval of what he saw, and then visited the Quarantine Camp, where Mr. Kharkar received him. His Excellency went over the several wards and was much pleased with the arrangments. The Collector spoke highly of the townsmen's co-operation with the authorities. Mr Kharkar, Plague Officer and Chairman of the Municipality, has adopted drastic preventive measures, even to the burning of three houses (after compensating the owners thereof). The inmates of the camp seemed satisfied with the arrangements.

His Excellency left this morning for Mahableshwar via Medha. Some Mangs, relatives of Ganu and others, late convicts for robbery, approached his Excellency, stopping his gharry, and complained of the conviction which the High Court confirmed.

Two more suspected plague cases were discovered to-day. This makes the authorities despondent.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

TWO MORE EUROPEAN CASES.

POONA, Nov. 10.

There were 35 cases and 21 deaths in the cantonment, and 58 cases and 37 deaths in the city; while 5 cases and 2 deaths occurred in the suburban limits.

In the General Plague Hospital 36 patients were discharged cured, leaving 418 under treatment.

The district returns show 9 cases and 4 deaths, both indigenous and imported.

Mrs. Black, wife of Colonel Black, who is at Kamptee, was admitted into the Sassoon Hospital, suffering with plague, this evening. John Swine, a Constable of the Poona Punitive Police Force, was also admitted at the same time.

Dr. (Miss) Hunter, who lately came from England, has been placed for duty at the General Plague Hospital, in the women's section, under Dr. Lloyd Jones.

ANOTHER EUROPEAN CASE AT SHOLAPUR.

News comes to hand that Miss Scroggie, daughter of the Civil Surgeon of Sholapur, has contracted plague.

THE TOCHI FORCE.

SIMLA, Nov. 10.

General Bird reached Datta Khel yesterday, where he halts for a few days.

THE MALAKHAND FORCE.

SIMLA, Nov. 10.

All was quiet yesterday both with the Peshawar Column at Bara and with General Blood's Force at Jalala.

A successful reconnaissance has been made by an adventurous sepoy surveyor from the latter place through the Upper Swat Valley to the Indus.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

RECONNAISSANCE BY GENERAL LOCKHART.

A BRUSH WITH THE ZAKHA KHELS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 10.

General Lockhart, yesterday, reconnoitred to the crest of Saransur, five miles east of the camp, at a height of about 8,000 feet, whence a view was obtained of the hills bounding Bara Valley to the north, and some of the party thought they could make out Tirich Mir, north of Chitral, though the latter peak must be nearly two hundred miles distant. The road was steep, but is capable of improvement, and apparently much used as a direct a track into Bara Valley, some five or six miles distant.

The defences of a large number of Zakha Khel villages were destroyed. Here some opposition was offered, the enemy losing several killed in the brush which ensued. Our casualties are not yet reported.

Foraging parties from Maidan Camp on Monday collected a large quantity of supplies and demolished some Zakha Khel towers from which the camp had been fired into, our casualties being: 4th Gurkhas—killed one and wounded two; 36th Sikhs—killed one and wounded one.

In the recent affair near the Arhangha Pass, the Yorkshires and 1st Gurkhas killed fifteen of the enemy, twelve bodies with rifles having been found. Our casualties were only one bheesti killed and one transport driver wounded.

It seems Captain Watson, whose death was reported yesterday, was killed about six in the evening, when a few stray shots were fired into the Maidan Camp. The remainder of the night, however, passed quietly.

A PARTY CUT TO PIECES.

KAPURTHALA SIKHS FIGHT TO THE LAST.

Information received at Sadda corroborates the report that all the men of the Kapurthala Infantry, who were reported missing from General Hill's Column, were killed. They tried to return to the main force by a short cut, but got into a ravine where a jungle fire cut off their line of retirement. Meanwhile the Chamkanni lashkar appeared above them, and hurled down rocks and eventually surrounded and cut down the whole party who fought to the last, the smoke of the jungle fire concealing the tragedy from the view of their comrades. Close by were the men at Janikote, who could so easily have brought succour if they had only known what was happening, for they could not have been more than about two miles distant. The whole regiment having been reported to have collected they had no reason to suspect that any of our men were in the ravine. The whole of the picquet were Sikhs, and they sold their lives dearly. The Chamkannis have admitted to the Alisherzai that they lost thirteen in the affair, but the Alisherzaris put the number of casualties at between twenty and thirty, and two Chamkanni Malliks are known to have been killed. The combined Lashkar is now at Issar.

One hundred rifles of 12th Bengal Infantry have reached Sadda from Thal.

A telegragh party, under Lieutenant Garwood, R. E., with an escort of the Jhind Infantry, were fired on yesterday evening near Karappa after picquets had been withdrawn, and they had four men wounded.

THE KHARMANA INCIDENT.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

LAHORE, Nov. 10.

A reconnaissance in force was made in the Kharmana defile on the 7th, and made a good survey of a portion of the Massuzai country. The force consisted of a 100 Cavalry, 900 Rifles, and a maxim gun detachment. The enemy were completely taken by surprise and did not hold the sungar built across the defile, some six miles from Sadda. The road was passable for the cavalry. The retirement commenced at 1 o'clock by which time, however, the enemy, who had collected in force, advanced to within 2,000 yards of Janekote, but no further.

The Kapurthala Sikhs who lost their way are reported to have stood fighting to the last at the bottom of a deep ravine, the grass and jungle in which had been set fire to.

A party of 300 Oka Khels are reported to have returned to the vicinity of Barkai near Bara, and it is their watch fires which have been seen at the entrance of the Gandav Valley.

CHASTISING RAIDERS.

CONVOYS OF SICK INCREASING.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

A telegram, dated Shinawari, 9th November, to the *Pioneer*, says:—All is quiet on the lines of communications. The search in the village of Kai for the man who fired into the post at Kai, wounding a sentry, resulted in the discovery of Commissariat stores in the houses of two of the villagers, who were given two dozen lashes each before the assembled villagers. Sir Power Palmer went down the line to visit Kai and Hangu last week. Yesterday he went to the top of the Dargai heights to see the post of the 30th P. I., which they have made.

THE WOUNDED AT DARGAI.

Captain Badcock, whose arm has been amputated, left yesterday morning. He is very well, and exceedingly cheerful. Colonel Hadow, of the 15th Sikhs, his also gone down with the convoys of sick from the frontier. These are increasing in size, but this is probably mainly due to the fact that up to two days ago the troops in Maidan had only the lightest kit, though they have had to sleep in the open in severe cold.

A CHAPLAIN NARROWLY ESCAPES.

SUCCESSFULLY FORAGING.

A Maidan telegram of Monday says a fresh distribution of picquets and rounds of the camp were made last night. Patrols from 3rd Sikhs and 2-4th Gurkhas were sent out. There was very little firing into the camp in consequence, but one sepoy of the 28th Bombay Pioneers was hit when the 2nd Brigade were at Church parade yesterday. A bullet was fired and nearly brought the service to an abrupt conclusion. It only just missed the chaplain. Every tent and sleeping place in camp nearly now provided with shelter from bullets either by excavation or making stone and mud walls round, messes being similarly protected.

The 2nd Brigade has been out foraging to-day. Owing to range precautions taken by Brigadier-General Gaselee the enemy kept at a distance. There was only one casualty in the 2-4th Gurkhas. Very large quantities of grain were obtained, and much more had to be left behind. Brigadier-General Hart, V.C., sent 2-1st Gurkhas of 1st Brigade from Mastura this morning to Anai, half-way up the Arhanga Pass to clear the road for the convoy. The enemy attacked the convoy and were fired on by the Gurkhas who inflicted loss on them and the enemy retired towards Arhanga pass, leaving six dead on the ground.

Four Companies of the Yorkshire regiment were on the Arhanga Pass and caught the enemy retiring, killing 12 more. No casualties occurred on our side.

No Afridi jirgahs have come in. A search party had been sent out to try to recover the axle of No. 8 M. B. gun which had to be abandoned yesterday when its mule was shot. The mule was found, but the equipment had beed carried away.

The telegraph wire is cut every night. On two occasions a mile of wire and posts were removed.

THE RECONNAISSANCE INTO THE KHARMANA DEFILE.

CASUALTIES.

SAD FATE OF A PARTY OF SIKHS.

A telegram, dated Sadda, 9th November, states:—In the reconnaissance in force made by General Hill in the Kharmana Defile, on the 7th instant, our casualties were:—Killed—1-5th Gurkhas, one sepoy, Kurram Militiaous sepoy, Kapurthala Infantry one native officer, and 35 sepoys. Dangerously wounded—1-5th Gurkhas one sepoy. Severely wounded—1-15th Gurkhas one sepoy. Severely wounded—Kapurthala Infantry, one sepoy; and Kurram Militia, one sipy. Slightly wounded—1-5th Gurkhas, one sepoy. The enemy, who lost heavily, did not follow up, the maxims with the Scots Fusiliers being very effective.

The party of Kapurthala Sikhs who lost their way are reported to have stopped to the last fighting in a deep ravine, the grass jungle in which had been set fire to.

A Column returned from Janikote, which is about half-way between the village of Esor and the camp at Sadda, without another shot being fired, driving in 30 head of cattle.

WIRE-CUTTING CONTINUES.

Telegragh wire was again cut between Shinawari and Karappa yesterday. A party, under Lieutenant Garwood, R. E., went out at 5 p.m. with 20 men of the Jhind Infantry as escort to repair it. The party was fired on at the junction of Chagru and Khanki Valleys, four men being wounded. The wire has been repaired again. The men responsible for the wire-cutting are two hundred budmashes, who are said to be hanging about the Khanki Valley with the intention of harassing convoys, cutting wire, etc.

A picquet of the 2-1st Gurkhas, who were going out to take up a post for the protection of the road between Mastura and Arhanga, yesterday morning, saw about two hundred and fifty of the enemy, evidently lying in wait for a convoy. Firing ensued, and the enemy cleared off. Seven dead and four wounded of the enemy were found on the roads. The enemy, who had taken to the hills, again began firing, but were disloged by two Companies of the Devons, who had come up. No casualties occurred on our side.

Colonel Hill's successful reconnaissance up the Kharmana defile has shown that the Kurram Column can move to co-operate with any force acting in the upper part of the Khanki Valley provided the Massuzai can be caught unprepared, as they were last week. The natural strength of the defile, however, is such that unless the tribesmen were surprised they would be able to offer a stubborn resistance which might prove successful. The reconnaissance, which seems to have been conducted in a very able manner, was a most important one, as revealing the true state of this route from Kurram to Khanki.—*Pioneer.*

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba, and Esplanade	0	1	7
B Mandvie, Umarkhadi & Dongri	5	0	18
C Market and Khumbharwada	1	1	22
D Khetwadi	1	0	2
E Mazagon, Kamatipura, and Byculla	6	1	31
F Sion	0	0	13
G Mahim	0	0	1
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total	13	4	108
Total to date	13,787	11,136	

SAME DATE LAST YEAR.

Plague attacks 13
,, deaths 5

CHOLERA.

Attacks 0
Deaths 0

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The number of patients under treatment in the various plague hospitals was as follows, on Tuesday:—Arthur Road, 51; Grant Road, 27; Daristhan, 11; Julai, 7; Jain (Bhuleshwar), 4; Hindu Fever, 9; Telugu, 3; Adamji Peerbhoy, 22; and Don Tad, 2. There were in all seven deaths from plague in the hospitals.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours endin 6 a.m., yesterday, the number o persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 1,809, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,525, making a total of 5,334 persons. Departures by sea 1,219, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,360, making a total of 4,579 persons.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

A telegraphic message received by the Plague Committee, yesterday, from Cutch Mandvie, stated that on the 10th instant four fresh cases were admitted into hospitals. Nine deaths were recorded in hospitals, and ten in the villages in the State. The total number of patients remaining under treatment was seventy.

THE HINDUS AND RAILWAY QUARANTINE.

On the invitation of the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra, Messrs. Lakhmidas Khimjee, Tribhovandas Mungaldas, Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao B. Pitale, Messrs. Vizbhukandas Atmaram, Janardhan Gopal, Ravji V. Shanker Shet, and the Mohan Upadeshi Mandal, a public meeting of Hindus was held at Sir Mungaldas' Bungalow, Girgaum, a few days ago. On the motion of Mr. Tribhovandas, seconded by Rao Bahadur B. Pitale, Goswami Davakinandan was voted to the chair. A committee was appointed consisting of the above gentlemen, with Messrs. Vamanrao Damodharjee Pitale, Gooljee Singani, Vasantrao Anna Moroba, Chabildas Lallubhoy, Raghunath B. Malap, Lakhmidas Bhimjee, Shamrao Maneck Rele, Narayen Sohonee, Narayen Trimbuk, Page Gurjar, Soondarnath Khote, Gunput Moroba Pitale, Nagindas Bhagat, G. Damodhar, P. Vishvanath, V. Jagjivandas, S. Hamraj, Motilall Jamnadas, L. Govardhandas, Mungaldas Jamnadas, Padya Shastree Jainarayen Hindumal and Gopikisandas. The committee is to issue certificates to travellers, etc., to Bombay for exemption from quarantine. Three resolutions were passed in support of which Dr. Bhalchandra, Messrs. Tribhowandas Mungaldas, Luxhimidas, Mantree and others addressed the meeting. After the usual thanks to the chair, the meeting separated. The assembly was not large owing to two other meetings, viz., Soonderdas Market Hall and Framjee Cowasjee Institute, held at that hour. The Committee held their meeting on Wednesday night to arrange the preliminaries and are doing their best to minimize the hardships of the unavoidable quarantine rules. They will co-operate with the laudable efforts of the Plague Committee and share in their labours.

THE APPEAL IN THE "PRATODA" CASE.

The appeal in the case of the *Pratoda* newspaper of Satara has been fixed for hearing on Wednesday, the 17th instant, before a Full Bench, composed of Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Parsons, and Mr. Justice Ranade. It is an appeal from a decision of Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Satara, who, in August last, convicted the two accused, Ramchandra Narayen, the editor, and Krishnajee Dhondev, the publisher of the paper, of exciting disaffection against the Government established by law in British India, and sentenced the first accused to transportation for life, and the second to transportation for seven years.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th November, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	Latest Dates. H.	Latest Dates. M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Time occupied in transmission. Minutes.
Turkey	9	6	55 p.m.	12	3
Teheran	10	1	46 p.m.	1	13
Suez	10	2	50 p.m.	...	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th November, 1897.

—	Maximum Time. H.	Maximum Time. M.	Minimum Time. H.	Minimum Time. M.
From Calcutta	...	33	...	1
„ Karachi	...	23	...	1
„ Madras	...	35	...	1

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Dating back as far as the twenties, contests for the racquet championship have not been of frequent occurrence. Latham has held the title for some ten years, and not since 1891 had he been called upon to defend it until Saturday. He then easily vanquished by eight games to one his present opponent, who has been bold enough to once more throw the gauntlet, though, judging from the outcome of the first stage of the encounter, with none too rosy prospects of success. Articles were signed in May last for a home-and-home match between the pair, the stakes at issue, in addition to the title being £1,000 aside—a large sum even in these days of big boxing battles. The first match was fixed for decision on Saturday at the Queen's Club, West Kensington, the return to take place at New York (where Standing has been engaged for several seasons) on November 27, each to be the best of seven games, and in the event of the games being equal the supremacy to be settled by the aces placed to their respective credits. Standing has spent three months in this country, and has taken most of his practice at Charterhouse with Walter Gray, though he has, under the terms of the articles, visited West Kensington for the purpose of acquainting himself with the pace of the court. Latham, who has recently devoted most of his attention to tennis, has also spared no pains to render himself fit, the last few days being spent with "Judy" Stevens at Harrow. Accommodation had been provided in the gallery for about 200 persons, but the number who viewed the struggle fell short of this. The old Cambridge cricketer, Mr. A. G. Steel, was referee, Messrs. C. Garmendia and F. Dames Longworth umpired, and Andre, of Winchester, called the games. The result of the first stage was a victory for Latham by four games to one, and it must be admitted that if the winner displayed much the better form, at times Standing placed the ball well, but his service was not so effective, nor was his style so brilliant, though in both the second and fourth games he seemed likely to make a better match than proved to be the case. In all Latham registered 75 aces against 56; therefore Standing, in order to secure success, must win at New York, whither he departs at the end of the week, by 4 to love, or, should his rival take game, the New Yorker must obtain a bigger lead in the meeting of aces. Latham opened the service with a couple, to which Standing responded in like fashion, but with runs of 3 and 4 the champion reached 9-3. His rival then advanced to 8-11 and 11-13, but Latham at this point ran out. The second game proved the most protected, although Standing reached 7-0 and 9-0. Without making any long sequences, Latham steadily crept up to 5-10, 9-11, and 10-12, and, displaying splendid form, won eventually at 15-13, the game lasting about twenty minutes. Standing went off in the third game with a run of 5, to which Latham responded with 3, and, afterwards gaining possession at 3-7, the champion put in a fine sequence of 7. Standing lost a hand by serving two faults, and another run of 7 was mainly responsible in giving the game to Latham at 15-10. In the fourth Latham advanced to 7-2 and 9-3, when Standing responded with 5 aces, and the battle was so dogged at one time that five hands passed without an ace being recorded. In the fifth game "3 all" was registered, but from this point Standing—it is said through dizziness—failed to make any headway, and Latham, with runs 4, 5, and 3 aces in successive hands, placed the game to his credit at 15-4, and the match by four game to one.

The Association Football match between the Sheffield clubs hardly proved as attractive as that at Goodison Park—although allowance must be made, of course, for the difference between the populations of the cities,—but it was considerably more important in its bearing on the League table. If, as a good many anticipated, the United had lost, they would, as things turned out at Birmingham, have been practically level with Aston Villa, although they would still have been entitled to pride of place by reason of their superior goal average. On Saturday the United managed to score in the first four minutes of the game, and to retain that advantage throughout. As was the case at Liverpool, the game was fiercely contested from beginning to end, and the calculating style of play usually associated with the League clubs was at a considerable discount. The result of the match is to give the United a clear lead of two points over last season's champions, and in addition to this they have the further support of an excellent goal average.

Aston Villa's goal average, on the contrary, is a very poor one—26 to 20. This further illustrates the weakness in defence of which the Committee have been cognisant since the beginning of the season. They are still making efforts to strengthen themselves—not exactly in a legitimate manner, if some clubs are to be believed,—but at present the difficulty has not been overcome. The Midlanders were opposed on Saturday by Notts County. In the corresponding match last year, against Burnley, the Villa lost by three goals to nothing, and there was the further reflection that although at the time they were the recognised champions of the League and Notts County were only in the second division, the Lacemen gave them a much more severe contest than they bargained for in the Association Cup tie. On the other hand, of course, there was the fact that the County had not, so far, won a match. General anticipations were borne out, however, for, although the County performed creditably, and scored a couple of goals, the home club won by four to two.

Saturday's matches in the Association League competitions left the positions as follows:—

	Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Points.
Sheffield United	9	6	3	0	15
Aston Villa	9	6	1	2	13
Sunderland	7	4	1	2	9
Everton	7	4	1	2	9
Sheffield Wednesday	9	4	0	5	8
Derby County	8	3	2	3	8
Notts Forest	7	2	4	1	8
Wolverhampton Wanderers	8	3	2	3	8
Liverpool	7	2	3	2	7
Stoke	8	3	1	4	7
WestBromwichAlbion	7	3	1	3	7
Bolton Wanderers	7	3	1	3	7
Preston North End	9	1	4	4	6
Bury	7	2	2	3	6
Blackburn Rovers	8	2	1	5	5
Notts County	9	0	3	6	3

In the Rugby world interest was delivered from the Northern Union League matches by the county engagement at Oldham. It is not too much to say that this gave the Lancastrians something of a shock. Cheshire were by no means despised, of course, but, considering the strength of the home county's resources, and the limited field from which Cheshire can draw a representative fifteen, Lancashire's success seemed pretty well assured. As a matter of fact, Lancashire were a little lucky to win by the narrow margin of a single point. Cheshire were on the aggressive throughout almost. Lancashire played up finely after Martin had put his side ahead in the second half, and if Messer had availed himself of a further opportunity that was given him the victory would have been more pronounced. But Cheshire's performance, all the same, was distinctly creditable, and will doubtless cause the Lancashire authorities to overhaul the team before the encounter with Yorkshire is entered upon. Messer failed to justify his inclusion, although his play in the trial match gave considerable promise. Martin, on the other hand, stamped himself as one of the best wing three-quarters we have, and good work was, as usual, done by Valentine and S. Lees. The half backs, Griffiths and A. Lees, also satisfied the critics, although they had a player of much skill to contend against in Faulkner. Foulkes, at full back, made his place secure, but there is ample room for improvement among the forwards. Cheshire can hardly hope to better themselves, unless it is at full back, although Jolley made a very good substitute for Houghton.

Writing to *The Times* on the subject of athletics in connexion with the question of paying football players for "broken time," Mr. Hely Almond, the well-known Headmaster of Loretto School, says;—It seems to me most important to draw a clear distinction between athletic training and physical. Athletics in themselves are as of little value as a scholarship is in itself; both of them are valuable as gymnastics—one of the body, the other of the mind. But surely a sound physical training is absolutely of the first importance, not only for success in life, but for the enjoyment of it. For nothing that money can buy comes anywhere near in value to robust, vigorous, and joyous health. "I have always regarded school games as mainly useful because they make daily exercise agreeable; and to implant an unconquerable desire for regular daily exercise in all weathers is to my mind one of the first duties of a true educator. "of one thing I am sure—that, if all who have to do with the education of youth will keep the end in view, resist on the one side a spirit of athleticism, and, on the other, the inordinate amount of sedentary work which is the too frequent result of the competitive examination system, they will be doing a great service to this country." Another correspondent says the success of the "broken time" movement in the North is assured and urges the Rugby Union not to persist in forbidding clubs affiliated to it to play against Northern Union clubs.

The Committee of the M.C.C. have received an intimation from Mr. Henry Perkins that he wishes to resign the secretaryship as soon as arrangements for next year's matches and the year's accounts have been completed. The intimation was received with great regret, and the president gave notice that he should, at the next meeting, move a resolution on the subject.

W. Brockwell, the Surrey cricketer, has after all been given an engagement to coach during the winter in India. He was to have gone out soon after the cricket season in England had finished, but owing to the war on the frontier the engagement was cancelled. However, he has just received a cablegram from the Maharajah of Patiala asking him to go out. He will therefore leave London on the 29th inst.

George Giffen, the famous South Australian player, states that his knee is still weak, and that he will therefore play no first-class cricket this winter. The members of the Lancashire County and Manchester Cricket Club have decided to recognise in a suitable way the long and valuable services rendered to Lancashire cricket by Mr. A. N. Hornby. The recognition will take the form of a portrait of Mr. Hornby and also a service of plate, the surplus fund to be devoted to some object sanctioned by Mr. Hornby for the furtherance and in the interest of Lancashire cricket. A committee has been formed to receive subscriptions. Mr. Hornby attained his half-century last February.

At the Crystal Palace, last week, Richard Palmer beat world's records from 95 to 112 miles and 155 to 180 kilometres inclusive. His times were:—

Miles.	Hrs.	Mins.	Secs.	Kilos.	Hrs.	Mins.	Secs.
95	3	15	42 2-5	155	3	17	46 3-5
100	3	25	21 4-5	160	3	24	15 1-5
105	3	38	22 2-5	165	3	31	1 3-5
110	3	48	1 4-5	170	3	37	58 3-5
112	3	52	20 2-5	175	3	45	2 4-5
				180	3	52	4 1-5

The times were taken by Mr. E. A. Powell, National Cyclists' Union. The previous record for 100 miles was 3h. 25min. 53 3-5sec. by A. E. Walters, and for 112 miles 3h. 58min. 11 4-5sec. by Cordang.

E. James, of Cardiff, and G. A. Nelson, of Tottenham, made a successful attack at the Crystal Palace track on Tuesday on the 100 miles world's tandem record. The first mile occupied 1min. 52sec., and 31 miles 990 yards were covered in the first hour. At 51 miles, in 1 hour 39min. 7 1-5sec. James and Nelson were 5min. 24 2-5sec. inside world's tandem record. 60 miles 1,635 yards were ridden in two hours, and at 63 miles, in 2 hours 4min. 22 3-5 sec. world's record for all types of machines was beaten. World's records for all types were beaten up to 71 miles inclusive, and the full distance was covered in the world's tandem record time of 3 hours 26min. 3-5sec. The previous best was 3 hours 47min. 21 4-5sec.

The publication of the comprehensive table of hunts by the *Field* is the annual signal for an awakening of interest in hunting. From most of the counties comes the same tale—a scarcity of scent for cubhunting; but this is an old difficulty which as the season advances is gradually overcome, although, of course, in the earlier runs the young hounds lack the zest of their senior. In these times of agricultural depression it is gratifying to the rider to hounds to find the normal strength of the list of packs maintained. Referring to the keenness with which hunting is still followed the *Field* incidentally mentions that "Mr. Lewes has, after many years' experience of hunting, just collected a pack of hounds, of which he defrays the whole cost, to hunt one of the roughest and ruggedest countries in the United Kingdom—the northern parts of Cardiganshire, a district in which men from the shires would perhaps not hunt if an offer were made to pay them for so doing.

The Royal and Ancient Blackheath Golf Club, which claims to be years older than any other club in existence, is about to issue a volume entitled "Chronicles of Blackheath Golfers." The book gives a chronological arrangement of extracts from the records of the several golfing societies which have existed at Blackheath. A list is included of the winners of the gold medal, instituted in 1792, handed down through two golfing societies to the present Blackheath Golf Club, and played for annually since its institution. The book is illustrated with reproductions of oil paintings of golfing subjects and of portraits and pictures of the various trophies which are now in the golf club-house on Blackheath Hill.

At Portsalon a week ago, Mr. R. W. Hutton, the captain of the Disley Club, broke the record of the green with the fine score of 77, made up as follows:—4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 3, 6—40 out; 4, 4, 3, 4, 3, 4, 5, 6, 4—37 home. Mr. Hutton's play must have been nearly faultless. The two 6's in the round are by no means bad holes, as they are both very long and difficult. The previous record score was 78, which had been done both by Mr. Bryce and Mr. Pulford. Mr. Hutton is to be congratulated on a return to form. He has probably never played a finer round.

The present season has so far provided much that savours of the sensational, and the defeat of the English champions at Liverpool on Monday last is another item to be added to that category of events. The success of the Everton team will doubtless stimulate them for the meeting at Burslem, when both teams will again oppose each other, this time for the honour of the northern counties championship. Whether the new Lancashire champions will repeat their success of Monday is open to doubt, as, although they gained what is to them a remarkable victory, it cannot be argued that the Manchester Osborne team are inferior to them. The failure of the Osborne to maintain their supremacy is accounted for by the absence of one of their full backs in the first instance, and by an utter indifference on the part of the others to the real merit of their opponents in the second place. For this carelessness the club pays the penalty, and the members are entitled to ask for an explanation. There is no team in the country which deserves to triumph over the Osborne more than the Evertonians, whose efforts to attain this end have been unceasing. They have exhibited good form and condition right from the commencement of the season. The performance is one that they have good reason to be proud of. No other team can boast of a similar feat in a competition during the past four years. True, the defeat was only by the margin of a goal, but it was sufficient to enable them to claim a victory, which means a good deal when it happens to be so rare an occurrence. In the absence of J. O. Matchett, the suspended Liverpool champion, speculation was in favour of C. W. Kidd, of Everton, winning the hundred yards championship of Liverpool. As anticipated, Kidd was successful, having a good two yards to spare, his time being 69sec. For the boys' championship at the same distance W. Curwen, of the Arnot Club, was similarly successful. All the events proved highly interesting, and the efforts of the West Liverpool Club were attended with great success, the baths being crowded with sightseers.

The Cambridge University Boat Club captains met in the Goldie Boathouse on October 20, the president, Mr. W. Dudley Ward, Third Trinity, being in the chair. Mr. W. Dudley Ward, Third Trinity, was re-elected president, and Mr. E. C. Hawkins, Caius, as honorary secretary. Mr. A. S. Bell, Trinity Hall, was appointed to serve on the finance committee; and Mr. P. C. Gaul, Trinity Hall, and Mr. L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, Lady Margaret B.C., were elected auditors.

THE QUESTION OF QUARANTINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read with interest the letter written by "Nemesis," and everybody will admit there seems to be a curious anomaly in having quarantine against arrivals by sea, and none against arrivals by land, but, Sir, I understand that quarantine against arrivals by sea was imposed for very good reasons, but whether it is now necessary to continue this quarantine is doubtful, and this fact has been lost sight of by "Nemesis." It has been asserted that arrivals by sea are from far healthier districts than those from up-country. Under these circumstances, is it really necessary to have quarantine against arrivals by sea? Before criticising the action of the Chamber of Commerce would it not be better for the public to know what the proposals of the Plague Committee were, as the views of the Chamber were pronounced unquestionably on the scheme as put before them at *the end of September.*

There is no evidence that the Plague Committee or the Government experts have been able to answer the objections of the Chamber, and it is reasonable to suppose that they considered the arguments advanced in the Chamber's letter of 1st October certainly worth grave consideration. The situation is perhaps changed since early last month, but this again is a moot point. There seems but little doubt in many minds that quarantine will affect trade, still the Chamber made it clear from their action in the earlier part of last year that the safety of the city was their first consideration, and it would appear from their letter that they have objected only to the scheme proposed by the Plague Committee on the grounds that it offers no adequate safeguard against the importation of plague, whereas it would affect trade, and the cost would be almost prohibitive. The general public probably do not realise that the imposition of quarantine on arrivals for 6 days would mean having at the least 12,000 people in camp and possibly 18,000 and that to feed and keep in a sanitary condition this huge army would tax to the uttermost the resources of Government, and surely it is a matter for very serious consideration to allow so vast an assemblage from infected districts to come up to the very gates of the city. In my opinion the Government has taken the right course in isolating infected towns up-country, and only allowing those to travel from these places who have been proved to be healthy for a fixed period. If this system is carried out effectively and people are prevented from travelling from infected places by circuitous routes to Bombay we should keep Bombay free of plague. In my opinion it is useless to propose a remedy which is too big a thing to carry through successfully. In conclusion, it seems unfair to criticise the action of a body who undoubtedly have the interests of the city at heart and whose energetic action last January or February called forth from H. E. the Governor that celebrated speech in which Bombay learnt how the plague had been dealt with, was being dealt with, and would be dealt with, and they should never be accused of only considering the interests of the few. I feel sure the Chamber would always have agreed to universal quarantine were it deemed absolutely necessary, but is it? That is the question asked by

A CITIZEN.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT DILWARA.

The Indian Troop Service Transport Dilwara, Captain A. W. Mann, will sail, to-day, for Southampton, via Aden, with the 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment from Dinapore to Aden, and details, and 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers from Aden and details, to England. She will convey to Aden 17 officers, 3 ladies, 1 child, 1527 non-commissioned officers and men, 20 women, and 43 children. From Bombay to England—24 officers, 12 ladies, 10 children, 572 non-commissioned officers and men, 25 women, and 51 children. From Aden to England—16 officers, 3 ladies, 1 child, 646 non-commissioned officers and men, 11 women, and 25 children.

The following are the officers proceeding by the Dilwara:—

FROM BOMBAY TO ENGLAND.

Brig Surg Lieut Col A L Brown, A M Staff
Lieut Col C G Brind, Border Regt
Major R S H Moody, East Kent
Major and Mrs R L H Pennington, 1st Northampton
Surg Major W Turner, A M Staff
Major and Mrs W F Cockburn and infant, R A
Surg Capt B G Mac Whinney, A M Staff
Capt P R Mantell, 1st R W Fus
Capt and Mrs A S Dunlop and infant, R A
Capt and Mrs R Dill, K O York L I
Capt H Delme Radcliffe, 1st R W Fus
Hon Capt and Mrs P O Donnell and daughter, M W Dept
Capt H O S Cadogan, 1st R W Fus
Lieut and Mrs J Golding, West Kent
Lieut E R Phillips, R A
Lieut E B Peacock, I S Corps
Lieut H S Chapman, Border Regt
Lieut C F Anderson, R E
Lieut A G Northey, Scottish Rifles
Lieut T S Cox, I S Corps
Lieut E Harding Newman, R A
Lieut J B Cockburn, R W Fus
2nd Lieut I M Booth, Gordon High
Sub Lieut LaTouche, R I Marine
Wife of Lieut E Tennant and child, I S Corps
Wife of Capt A Poingdestre and 2 children, I S Corps
Wife of Lieut W H Wexford Brown, 2nd Essex Regt
Wife of Capt W J W Dundee, R E
Wife of Capt E H F Finch and child, East Lanc
Widow of Major W B Graham and 3 children, Manchester

FROM BOMBAY TO ADEN.

Lieut Col and Mrs C P Ridley and daughter, Manchester Regt
Major H B N Bervicke, Manchester Regt
Major J B Gethin, Manchester Regt
Major A B Maxwell, Manchester Regt
Surg Major and Mrs H P Birch, A M Staff
Capt W Bertram, Manchester Regt
Capt W H Williamson, Manchester Regt
Lieut and Qr-Mr and Mrs Stewart Wynne, Manchester Regt
Capt C L R Petrie, Manchester Regt
Lieut Adjt E Vaughan, Manchester Regt
Lieut G C Rynd, Manchester Regt
Lieut A C Kennedy, R A
Lieut G C King, Manchester Regt
Lieut J H M Jebb, Manchester Regt
2nd Lieut J D B Erskine, Manchester Regt
2nd Lieut E F W Brindly, Manchester Regt
2nd Lieut G J S Routh, Manchester Regt

FROM ADEN TO ENGLAND.

Lieut Col C C H Thorold, 1st R W Fus
Major and Mrs F Morris, 1st R W Fus
Major and Mrs Wrinch, 1st R W Fus
Surg Major A J Wyatt, A M Staff
Capt I L Lock, R W Fus.
Capt A E Alt Rem, I S Corps
Capt and Mrs F C Rynd and child, I S Corps
Lieut C E Aills, 1st R W Fus
Lieut R G B Lovett, 1st R W Fus
Lieut W G Braithwaite, 1st R W Fus
Lieut and Qr Mr R S Ransome 1st R W Fus
Lieut W Best, 1st R W Fus
Lieut O De L Williams, 1st R Fus
2nd Lieut G E S Salt, 1st R W Fus
2nd Lieut and Hon'ble C R Cog Hill, 1st R W Fus

Major Walsh, who has gone up to govern Klondike, is, according to a Vancouver correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, one of the jolliest fellows going. He writes:—You don't know your Canadian history very well in England, yet the stormy days between 1876 and 1880 read like a romance. In the former year General Custer, of the United States Army, was sent to Montana to protect settlers from the Indians under Sitting Bull. The latter drew Custer, and his command into an ambush and slew every one of them; then he escaped to Canada. Major Walsh was then in the North-West Territories organising and perfecting that magnificent corps the North-West Mounted Police. He was at Fort Walsh in the Cypress Hills, when Sitting Bull, with 1,000 red-skins, camped thirty miles away. With characteristic daring he rode, with an escort of but four men, into the Sioux camp and slept there all night. In the morning he informed Sitting Bull and his chiefs, in the most unmistakable manner, that if they desired to remain on British soil, they could only do so by strictly obeying the laws. Sitting Bull replied that he had buried the hatchet and would submit to the Canadian regulations. Just as Major Walsh was going, White Dog, an Assiniboine Chief and a notorious villain, came into the camp with three horses that Major Walsh recognised as having been stolen. The Major at once took the horses away, and thus impressed Sitting Bull still more. White Dog's face betrayed his humiliation, and as he moved away he muttered a threat against the officer. Although White Dog was a hard case, and just as dangerous as Sitting Bull, for he too had a large following, Major Walsh called him back and made him apologise, saying that if he did not behave himself be would handcuff him and take him to the fort. How Major Walsh reconciled Sitting Bull to the United States Government, how he "led the Sioux to war," how he raided the Assiniboine's war lodge, how he kept 2,000 Indians at bay, how he rescued a Nez-Perce woman from a Sioux, all this and much more is written in the history of the Riders of the Plains.

THE PARSEE KADMI HIGH PRIEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As some of my Kadmis, assisted by other interested persons, have brought the despicably false charge against me—the elected High Priest of the Kadmi section of the Parsees,—that I, knowingly and for mercenary motives,—solemnised a marriage declared null and void in law on account of consanguinity—as these persons are now circulating a report (in order to excite feeling adverse to my interests) that even the European community have been shocked at this alleged action of mine, and have expressed their surprise that the Parsees allow me to remain as their spiritual head, I have now decided to put the matter in a Court of law, as I have despaired of all hopes to see my case honestly put before my co-religionists. I am obliged to come to this decision, because I learn that great pressure is brought to bear upon all and sundry (including ignorant illiterate Irani soda water-wallahs, and ice-cream sellers) to attend the meeting of the 14th instant, and vote against me, although I have not yet published or communicated to anyone my defence, containing all the evidence and documents that my solicitors have now collected. I have, therefore, to request you to kindly publish the following letter, addressed by my solicitors, to the honorary secretary, who has convened the meeting on Sunday next, the 14th instant.—Yours, &c.,

KHURSHEDJEE PHIROZJEE MULLA-FEROZE.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

Copy.

To Mr. Merwanji Muncherji Cama, Honorary Secretary to the Trustees of the Fund for disbursing the salary of the Kadmi High Priest of Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to your notice in the newspapers, convening a meeting of the Kadmi Anjuman on Sunday next, the 14th November, 1897, where your Trustees propose to submit a further report on the subject of the Kadmi High Priest having solemnised a Parsee marriage held null and void in the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act, our client, Dastur Khurshedji Phirozjee Moolla-Feroz, High Priest of the Kadmi section of the Parsee community, instructs us to inform you, in reply to your letter to his address, and dated the 7th October, 1897, that our client has now decided to place his whole case in a Court of Justice by prosecuting his traducers, *i.e.*, those who have laid the charge against him of having knowingly solemnised a marriage which is held null and void in law. Our client, by adopting these extreme measures, will thus give an opportunity to all concerned of adducing their evidence on this subject.

Our client now instructs us to inquire if your *Karobar Mandli* consider this remedy in a Court of law sufficient to enable them to suspend all further action against him outside the Court of Law and to arrange to postpone the meeting convened by the Trustees on the 14th instant. Our client further instructs us to intimate to your *Karobar Mandli* that, if after this notice the Trustees will persist in calling the Kadmi Anjuman's meeting on the 14th instant, he will proceed to consider the advisability of obtaining an injunction to restrain them from holding the meeting while his case is *sub-judice*. This course our client will adopt only if he is driven to the extreme necessity of doing so. But our client hopes that his hands will not be forced to adopt these extreme measures of seeking an injunction, and thereby create more ill-feeling in the Kadmi community, in which there is now already a schism and disagreement on account of the *Karobar Mandli's* action.

We have to request the favour of a reply by the evening of Thursday, the 11th instant.

(Signed) HEMMING AND PEACE,
Solicitors, High Court.

INSANITARY BOMBAY.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT PROSECUTIONS.

BEFORE Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Avabai, wife of Mr. Byramji Dhunjibhoy Rana, appeared to answer a summons, taken out against her by the Health Department, charging her with not complying with the requirements of a notice served on her, viz., to remove filth from her chawl at Bapty Road, to lime wash the premises both internally and externally and to put the drainage in proper order. Mr. Muncherjee Cama, solicitor, appeared for the defendant. The chawl, it was stated, contained about one hundred rooms and has been occupied by about three hundred persons. Mr. Cama, on behalf of the defence stated the terms of the notice had been complied with by the defendant. He would produce a number of witnesses, who were residents of the chawl, and who would swear that the place had been thoroughly lime-washed, the filth removed, and the drains repaired. Mr. Hallum, Chief Inspector, who conducted the prosecution, examined Inspector Dawes and a Deputy Health Officer, both of whom stated that they visited the place that morning and found that the premises had not been lime-washed, the filth not removed and the drains not repaired. There were several animals kept on the groundfloor of the chawl and cow-dung and stable litter was lying accumulated in the premises, emitting a most nasty stench. The witnesses further stated that during the last epidemic there had been several cases of plague in the chawl, which was then lime-washed by the Municipality, but nothing had been done by the owner of the chawl since then. The state of the chawl was same on this occasion as they found it on their first visit. Mr. Cama then called several residents of the chawl and examined them on behalf of the defence. The magistrate disbelieved the evidence of these witnesses and fined the defendant Rs. 50.

Essa bin Khaliffa, a Arab horse dealer of Bellasis Road, was then prosecuted by Mr. Hallum on a similar offence before the same magistrate. Mr. Hallum stated that there were several cases of glander and plague in the stable, and the Health Department had served a notice on the owner of the stable to remove the litter, which had been lying therein, and to keep the place quite clean. The defendant had not complied with the notice. His Worship fined the accused Rs. 25.

Harjivun Nagindas, owner of a chawl at Parel Road, was next charged with a similar offence. There had been several cases of plague in the chawl. The owner not having complied with the requirement of the notice served on him, the magistrate fined him Rs. 20.

CHARGE OF PERSONATING A PLAGUE OFFICER.

BLACKMAILING THE POOR.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Cordeaux prosecuted Ramjoo Khamisa, a Sidee, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of personating a public servant, to wit a Municipal plague doctor, and extorting sums of money from two persons under colour of that office. On Monday afternoon the accused, accompanied by two Hindus, went into the room, occupied by one Dhondoo Succaram, a dealer in flowers, residing on the third floor of a house at Kapad Gully, Coombarwada and introduced himself as a Municipal plague doctor. He felt the pulse of Dhondoo, who was lying on a cot having an afternoon nap, and after examining his arm-pits and groins pronounced that Dhondoo was suffering from plague and that he should be forthwith removed to the plague hospital. Having pronounced this opinion he with an air of importance despatched his two companions to fetch a Municipal ambulance and ordered Dhondoo to come out of the room. Dhondoo asserted that he was in perfect health and that his removal to the hospital was unnecessary. The accused thereupon asked for some "bakhshis." The complainant pleaded his poverty. In the meanwhile the landlord appeared on the scene and the complainant requested him to pay to the accused Rs. 2. The landlord readily lent the amount, which the accused accepted and left the place. The accused's greed did not seem to have been satisfied here, for he immediately entered a room occupied by a woman named Bhagirthee at Doorgadavi, a lane not far from the Kapad Gully. He played his cards here with as much dexterity and ingenuity as he displayed at Dhondoo's room. He examined an old woman and pronouncing her case to be one of plague, threatened to remove her to the hospital. The woman, out of fear, offered him eight annas, which the accused contemptuously threw back on her saying that he was burning incense worth eight annas every day in his house. He refused to accept less than a rupee, which was given. Before the accused left the house, Mr. P. S. Malai, a Municipal sub-inspector who happened to pass by the street, was informed by some townsman of the affair. Mr. Malai went up to the house of Bhagirthee and found the accused coming down the staircase. The accused on being questioned by Mr. Malai asserted that he belonged to the Municipality and that he was paid by the police to find out plague cases. Mr. Malai at once handed over the accused to the police. On his person being searched Rs. 3 were found. Accused denied the charge stating, that it had been bolstered up against him at the instigation of Dhondoo, with whom he was on unpleasant terms. Accused further alleged that he worked in the Dock and earned Rs. 4 a week. The money found on his person was the balance of last week's wages. The magistrate sentenced accused to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by chemists and stores. Ask for Rowlands' Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

OWING to the change of plans in connection with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's tour, the camp office of Army Head-quarters will probably open in Calcutta about the middle of December.

MAJOR-GENERAL BLOOD and Brigadier-General Meiklejohn have recommended seventy-four men of the Native Army for the *Order of Merit* for various acts of gallantry during the defence of Malakhand and the operations in the Swat Valley.

THE most thorough search has failed to discover the original plans of the palace at Kuch Behar. Mr. W. Banks Gwyther will therefore have to draw up new plans. The work of construction is expected to be completed in three years.

MAJOR HAWKES, Commissary-General for Transport, has left Simla for Tirah to inspect the working of the transport along the line of communications.

CAPTAIN NORIE, Middlesex Regiment, Superintendent of Signalling, Malakand Field Force, will be the Intelligence Officer attached to the Burma-China Demarcation Commission.

THE native infantry Reliefs are still under consideration, as it is somewhat difficult to decide what moves shall be made until the frontier operations show signs of coming to an end.

A DETAILED project, estimated to cost Rs. 1,70,000, including the cost of acquiring land, water and grazing rights, etc., has been sanctioned for the provision of a pipe water-supply for the Dagshai cantonment. The work will be put in hand as soon as the land has been acquired, and provided that the quality of water from the Kaitree spring is found on examination to be pure.

THE Agra-Delhi Railway is understood to be among the projects which are to be held over until next year. The expenditure on lines under construction by State agency will altogether be less by about one crore than the budget estimate. The evil consequences of the foolishly extravagant railway policy of recent years cannot be wholly repaired; but it is satisfactory to find that the Government are clipping the preposterous programme as much as possible.

THE Government of India having requested the Madras Government to include the Beswada-Madras Railway in the Madras Circle for purposes of inspection of the open line and rolling stock and enquiry into cases of accident, the Madras Government Inspector of Railways has, under the Indian Railways Act, been vested with the necessary powers.

THE Earl of Milltown, residing at Umballa, of whose succession to the title an account was published some three or four years back, has, says the *Pioneer*, sent home an application, through the Indian Government, for a pecuniary grant under the Act passed by Mr. Gladstone's Government some few years ago for the relief of indigent peers. The Earl, who, as Mr. J. Leeson, held various small appointments under Government, is now over seventy years of age and has two daughters, the Ladies Earle and Margbery, married to employes on the E. I. Railway.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—The London correspondent who sends us our weekly budget of army news, remarks (this week that "the opposition to a forward policy on the North-West frontier) gains ground steadily" and that "some of the wisest heads in England, both civil and military, condemn it." He adds that in any case "whatever line of policy be eventually adopted it is considered here that Sir George White's speech at Simla was a mistake." On this latter point another correspondent writes from home, saying that "the feeling here amongst those who interest themselves in such matters is that Sir George White's late speech at the United Service dinner was injudicious." Our own opinion on the subject we gave at the time the speech was delivered, but it is necessary in fairness to add that had the rest of the Council not been culpably weak, the Commander-in-Chief would never in all probability have dreamt of giving vent to such an utterance.

So far as can be judged there have been two distinct outbreaks of plague at Hardwar this year, the first of which caused eighteen deaths between April and the beginning of June, after which no trace of the disease was detected in spite of careful supervision until September 16th, when a case which proved to be true plague was reported. Since then 51 cases and 38 deaths have occurred, but there have been no fresh seizures since the 1st instant. In another column we publish the official account of the outbreaks and of the measures that are being taken, with the co-operation of the inhabitants themselves, to stamp out the disease. These lack nothing in the way of vigour and completeness, and there is every reason to believe that they will prove effectual. The most curious and at the same time the most perplexing matter to deal with has been the appearance of plague among the monkeys which swarm at Hardwar, but fortunately they do not seem to be generally affected. One obvious step suggested by a correspondent, to watch and if necessary cut the lines of communication with other districts, has not been overlooked, and a careful watch will have to be kept in neighbouring districts to note any signs of mortality among these animals. It will be seen that the Lieutenant-Governor expressly declares that any idea of meeting the difficulty by killing the monkeys is out of the question.

IT is long says the *Englishman* since the death of a private resident of Calcutta has caused a more profound sensation than that of Mr. T. A. Apcar, Barrister, the news of which was received by telegram from London. Throughout India Mr. Apcar's name is held in the highest honour and esteem in sporting circles, and his popularity is sufficiently evinced by the fact that he was universally known as "Tommy Appar." It appears that he went home for three months, and was due back in Calcutta about the 22nd instant. Some time ago he had an attack of pneumonia, but he recovered, only, however, to suffer from a recurrence of the malady. He had exposed himself prematurely, and the later telegrams spoke of an attack of compound pneumonia, under which apparently he sank on Saturday. To those who knew nothing of his illness the news of his death must have been a painful shock. It will be a surprise to many to learn that he was fifty years of age, he was so much younger in manner and appearance.

THE recent disturbances in Rome have quickly produced their effect, says the *Times* correspondent, for Signor Branca, Minister of Finance, has issued to the tax supervisors a circular instructing them to correct all errors of assessment, to notify such corrections to the taxpayers, and to abstain from definitely registering increased assessments until they have ascertained that all increments really correspond with an augmentation of the taxpayer's income. This circular will, doubtless, go far to allay the taxpayers' irritation; but the fact that such instructions should have been necessary forms a strange commentary upon the fiscal methods of the present Administration.

LEO XIII. has made another step towards his great project for the reunion of the Oriental Churches, by instituting a new special college in Rome for the Greco-Ruthenians, to which the Emperor of Austria has contributed 4,000*l*. The new College will also receive Bulgarians. It seems that the greatest difficulty in the enterprise was to decide upon the directors. The Pope thought first of the Greco-Melchites, whose claims were especially supported by Mgr. Youssef, Melchite Patriarch, now dead (according to Vatican rumours, not naturally), and also by Mgr. Benham Bennis, Patriarch of Syrians, whose death was likewise suspiciously sudden, both were guilty of supporting the plans of the Pope against the will of the Sultan. After the death of the Patriarch, the Pontiff abandoned the idea of giving the direction of the new College to the Melchites, and definitely chose the Benedictine Monks of the celebrated Swiss convent of Einsiedeln. Being of a neutral country, they cannot offend any national feeling, which is the chief difficulty in all questions regarding the East.

THE recent visit of the King of Siam and the conferences which took place between his Majesty and certain members of the Government are to have as result, the *Manchester Guardian* hears, a considerable increase in the number of Englishmen employed in official posts in Siam. At the present moment there are fifty-eight so employed in the country, eleven of them from the Indian service, and our information is to the effect that a further nine will be detached from the Indian service as soon as convenient, in order to superintend projected developments in irrigation, railway, and other works. About a dozen other officers will also be sent out to Siam for military and police organisation.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Times* furnishes some interesting details respecting the Siberian railway. Those, he says, who are best acquainted with Russia and Siberia are of opinion that it will be a constant and heavy burden upon the Russian Treasury. The exports from Siberia are exclusively bulky raw produce which cannot be moved except upon terms of transport that would be practically unremunerative; and the difficulties of constructing the line, and of maintaining it when constructed, are proving almost insuperable.

PART of the Russian Mission to Abyssinia headed by M. Vlassoff, of the Imperial Consular Service, who will carry the return presents from the Czar to the Negus, left St. Petersburg on Oct. 19 for Odessa. A great many Russians are now turning their attention towards Abyssinia. A few days ago another party, headed by M. Demetrieff, started for that country at the joint expense of the Imperial Geographical Society, the Imperial Academy of Sciences, and other bodies, the Ministry of Ways and Communication having furnished them with free railway passes to the southern frontiers. The special mission under M. Vlassoff will return to St. Petersburg, it is said, in seven months. Meanwhile M. Leontieff and Ato Joseph await the return of the Imperial Court to offer a letter and more presents from Menelik.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent at Paris says:—I was able to have a few minutes' conversation in the lobbies of the Chamber the other afternoon with M. Etienne, formerly Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reference to the Niger Question and the meeting of the Anglo-French Commission. M. Etienne is of opinion that the existing difficulties between France and England respecting the Niger delimitations will shortly be arranged. "I can assure you," said M. Etienne, "that the French Commissioners are animated by very peaceful considerations, and if England (as I confidently believe she will do) views the question in the same conciliatory spirit, there is no doubt in my mind that an equitable solution will ultimately be arrived at. This is the impression that prevails at the Quai d'Orsay. It is to their mutual interest that England and France should come to a speedy entente in regard to this vexatious question. The Anglo-French discord is daily increasing the influence of the native chiefs, which threatens the safety alike of English and French possessions. The recent armed expedition organised by the Governor of Dahomey appears to have excited some ill-feeling in England. There is, I can assure you, no cause for alarm. This expedition was organised mainly with the object of quelling disturbances in the northern provinces of Dahomey, and in no way encroaches upon the establishments of Great Britain. In conclusion, M. Etienne said he looked hopefully towards the day when England and France would join hands over all matters African, and, by a combined action, put an end once for all to that most dangerous of African chiefs, Samory.

MR. GILHOOLY, M.P., seems, says the *St. James's Gazette*, to be almost as unhappy a controversialist as his distinguished leader, Mr. John Dillon, M.P. He has just been making all West Cork ring with the sufferings of the poor tenants on the Bantry estate who were compelled by the terrors of the law to pay up arrears to the extent of 23,000*l*. Lord Ardilaun, one of the trustees of the estate, after giving Mr. Gilhooly, M.P., an ample allowance of rope, has now taken the floor to make a few remarks. In the first place the "poor" tenants were not compelled to pay, but were forgiven arrears to the extent of 16,000*l*.; and, in addition, the trustees have made voluntary allowance to the poorer tenants during this year and last to the extent of 1,600*l*. in each instance. It is true, Lord Ardilaun goes on to say, that it was considered right to ask some well-to-do tenants of large holdings to pay their debts, seeing that they had sublet their land in whole or in part, and were withholding rent from the landlord while extorting the uttermost farthing from their unfortunate subtenants. Among these well-to-do-shirkers—the blood boiling fact must be recorded—was Mr. James Gilhooly, M. P.; hence the wrath and the tears. According to latest bulletins Mr. Gilhooly is doing as well as can be expected, but is, on the whole, sorry he spoke.

ACCORDING to private advices from Roumania, the excitement aroused by King Charles's visit to Buda-Pesth has not yet subsided. Indeed, from certain private accounts it would appear that the unfortunate Transylvanian Question has been revived. Two incidents connected with the King's journey have been taken advantage of in order to forment fresh agitation among the adherents of the Pan-Roumanian idea. The first of these incidents is the conferment by the Buda-Pesth University of the title of Doctor on the Queen of Roumania. The second incident is the investment of a Hungarian official with the Order of the Roumanian Crown. That official is at present Ministerial Councellor at Buda-Pesth and was formerly Public Prosecutor at Klausenburg, in Transylvania. As such he was charged by the Roumanians with undue severity. The Opposition Press of Bucharest seizes the opportunity of recalling his alleged abuse of authority. It is obviously a mistake to hold the King responsible.

WITH regard to the negotiations with France about West Africa the *Pall Mall Gazette* declares that our Government will fail in its duty if it does not press on the negotiations in Paris while there is anything left in the way of disputed territory. The movements of troops both from Lagos and the Gold Coast prove that it is awake at last to the folly of reliance on more paper claims. For though the announcement may be put forth that these expeditions are directed simply and solely against the natives, it will not deceive even the Aborigines' Protection Society. They will not attack any European force actually in possession; that would not be the game. But they will pounce upon sultanates and kingdoms which we possess by vague international agreement, but not by that possession which is ten points of international law. The worst of it is that the position is terribly prejudiced by past inaction and by the failure to follow up temporary advantages. Taking West Africa as a whole, we must pronounce the Gambia and Sierra Leone to be barely worth keeping, so cribbed are they by French encroachments. But a respectable interior may be secured for the Gold Coast, while the block comprising the Niger Company's sphere, the Niger Coast Protectorate and Lagos, forms a possession with vast possibilities. Its value, unhappily, is impaired by the presence of the French at Boussa, whereby they are placed in control of the middle Niger. They are also stationed at Nikki, and though their title to that place is worthless, Nikki would be of little use to us without the country round it, commonly but incorrectly known as Borgu. Frankly, the sacrifice of the Gambia would be a cheap way out of the difficulty caused there by spasmodic efforts alternating with complete indifference; but this is only a suggestion. In any case the empire to the east of the Niger, stretching over Sokoto and Bornu to the shores of Lake Chad, can still be ours provided we bestir ourselves in time. To that end British representatives should be sent to the native courts in hot haste, and French opposition should be disarmed by concessions west of the Niger. Let us hope that Major Lugard has been instructed to press inland until he has converted Hausaland into a solid British acquisition. The French would then be free of the remote interior, and thus capable of damaging British trade more than a little. But that we cannot help, since we have sat idly by while they have been pushing onward. The point is to effect a creditable salvage, and that can be done even by determination at the half-past eleventh hour.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra presided, and there were also present: Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, H. G. Gell, K. N. Kabraji, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, K. M. Shroff, Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusji, and the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram.

INSPECTION OF INSANITARY HOUSES.

The Committee recorded letter from the Commissioner, forwarding return, showing the results of the inspection of insanitary houses up to 23rd ultimo, and stating that the following staff is engaged on this work in the districts of Mandvie, Dhobi talao, Chuckla, Agripada and other places:—1 Assistant engineer, 2 superintendents, 10 inspectors, 6 clerks, and 22 lascars.

ASKING FOR A GRATUITY INSTEAD OF PENSION.

The Committee considered petition to the President, dated 1st instant, from Sheik Mahomed Bagdadi, late Engineer, Municipal Fire Brigade, praying that he may be allowed to commute his pension for a gratuity of Rs. 5,000 in consideration of the injuries received by him in the discharge of his duties.

The Committee recommended the Corporation to refer applicant to the Committee's resolution, wherein they stated the application could not be entertained.

THE WATER-SUPPLY AT KAMATTIPURA.

The next item on the agenda was letter from the Commissioner, reporting on petition to the President, dated 21st June, from Messrs. Tukaram Ramji, Shivji Lingu Jaya and other owners and residents of Kamatipura, stating that, in January last, owing to the prevalence of the plague, water-pipes of houses thereat were disconnected and stand-pipes erected in the streets by the Municipality, with the result that water for household purposes had to be brought from the stand-pipes, adding that the system involves disadvantages to the petitioners, and requesting that the former system may be resorted to in that district.

The Committee decided that, owing to the high mortality still prevailing in the district, the Health Officer was strongly of opinion that the restoration of water-supply inside the building, should not be allowed.

IMPORTED CASES OF PLAGUE AND CHOLERA.

It was resolved, on the motion of Dr. Viegas, that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to show the number of imported cases of plague and cholera in the weekly mortality lists.

BIRTH AND DEATH REGISTRATION.

The Committee next proceeded to consider memorandum, dated 1st instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding estimate of proposed establishment necessary to work the amended system of Registration of Births and Deaths, asked for by the Standing Committee in their resolution, dated 13th ultimo.

The following sections were discussed:—

452. It shall be the duty of the police to convey every unclaimed corpse to a duly appointed mortuary, and to inform the registrar of the ward or sub-registrar of the section when they have done so.

453. An officer appointed under sub-section (3) of section 442 to the charge of a registered place for the disposal of the dead—

(1) Shall not allow the corpse of any person to be disposed of at such place unless such corpse is accompanied by a certificate in the form prescribed in Schedule O and signed by a licensed medical practitioner or by registrar or a sub-registrar.

(2) Shall send every certificate received by him, under section 451, to the registrar of the ward in which the death occurred, by whom it shall be forwarded to the Executive Health Officer.

453-A. Every sub-registrar shall, within 24 hours of registering any death, under section 445, forward to the registrar of the ward in which the death occurred a copy of the entry made by him, and the registrar, on receipt thereof, shall forthwith enter the death in the ward register.

453-B. In the event of a corpse arriving at a registered place for disposal of the dead without the necessary certificate, the officer appointed to the charge of such place under sub-section (3) of section 442 shall immediately cause intimation to be given to the police, and the corpse shall be detained, until the registrar of the ward or sub-registrar of the section, in which the death occurred, has seen such corpse, and either after making, or without making, a *post-mortem* examination thereof, has given the necessary certificate.

453-C. The Commissioner may grant a license to any medical practitioner empowering him to grant certificates of death under section 451.

453-D. From the certificates furnished to him, under sections 451 and 453, the Executive Health Officer shall cause the register books of deaths to be prepared, and shall have prepared and published such tabular returns and statements as shall appear to him to be useful for sanitary or other purposes.

453-E. (1) Any clerical error which may at any time be discovered in a register of births or in a register of deaths may be corrected by any person authorized in that behalf by the Commissioner.

(2) An error of fact or substance in any such register may be corrected by any person authorized as aforesaid by entry in the margin, without any alteration of the original entry, upon production to the Commissioner, by the person requiring such error to be corrected, of a declaration on oath setting forth the nature of the error, and the true facts of the case, made before a magistrate by two persons required by this Act to give information concerning the birth or death, with reference to which the error has been made, or in default of such persons, by two credible persons having knowledge of the case, and certified by such magistrate to have been made in his presence.

(3). Except as aforesaid, no alteration shall be made in any such register.

453-F (1). When the birth of any child has been registered, and the name, if any, by which it was registered, is altered, or, if it was registered without a name, when a name is given to it, the parent or guardian of such child or other person, procuring such name to be altered or given, may, within twelve months next, after the registration of the birth, deliver to the registrar such certificate as hereinafter mentioned, and the registrar, upon the receipt of that certificate, shall, without any erasure of the original entry, forthwith enter in the register book the name mentioned in the certificate as having been given to the child.

(2). The certificate shall be in the form of Schedule Q or, as near thereto as circumstances admit, and, in the case of a Christian, shall be signed by the minister or person who performed the rite of baptism upon which the name was given or altered, or, if the child is not baptized or is not a Christian, shall be signed by the father, mother, or guardian of the child or other person procuring the name of the child to be given or altered.

(3). Every minister or person who performs the rite of baptism shall deliver the certificate required by this section on demand on payment of a fee not exceeding one rupee.

Penalties.

Section 471 will require to be amended as follows:—

In the enumeration of sections to which the maximum penalty of one hundred rupees is applied, *after* "447" *introduce* 448, Sub-section (1), "*after* "449" *intruduce* "sub-sections (1) and (2)," and for "450" *substitute* "451."

Dr. Bahadurji moved an amendment to the effect that in section 453 (B) the compulsory intimation to the police and the provision of *post mortem* be deleted, but it was not seconded, and fell through the original section being retained, on the motion of Dr. Katrak.

On the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the following section, which had been deleted, was re-inserted: "Any medical practitioner in attendance during the last illness of any person dying in the city shall, within 24 hours of his becoming cognizant of the death of such person, send a notice in writing to the Executive Health Officer in the form prescribed in Schedule P, stating to the best of his judgment the cause of death."

The other sections were also agreed to.

The Chairman remarked that the whole amended section should be put to the vote.

Dr. Bahadurji was proceeding to make some remarks, but the Chairman said they could not discuss the section over again. Members might other vote for or against it.

Dr. Bahadurji termed this a fraudulent regulation

The Committee next passed the estimates of expenditure of the birth and death registration establishment.

Mr. Leask, the Acting Health Officer, who was present at the meeting, said that the number of karkoons at present working in the Birth Registration Branch was not found enough, and double the number was required. Their business was to go from house to house every morning and afternoon, and inquire if any birth had taken place, and if the answer was "yes" then they filled in the particulars.

Mr. Shroff: When do they do it.

Mr. Leask: Every day.

Mr. Shroff: Where do they go? No one comes to inquire at my door. (Laughter.)

Dr. Cowasjee: But the present number is not enough.

The sections were passed as submitted by the Commissioner.

The Committee then adjourned.

YELLOW fever cases at New Orleans have numbered 951, including 110 deaths.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ANGLO-FRENCH DIFFERENCES IN AFRICA.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing with special knowledge, contributes the following to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, of Oct. 22:—It would be idle to deny that our relations with France in Africa have reached an extremely critical stage, and may at any moment give rise to serious complications. The temper on both sides is such that while British and French Plenipotentiaries are sitting in Paris engaged in another effort to adjust rival claims, British and French officers may presently be at one another's throats in West Africa.

An English expedition is understood to be on its way to Boussa. The French are in force at Boussa. A French expedition is reported to have left Porto Novo, formerly an important town situated in the region, known as the Borgu country, which is claimed by the Royal Niger Company, and forms part of the natural hinterland of Lagos. To counteract this move on the part of the French, a number of Haussas and three hundred men of the West Indian Regiment have been drafted to Lagos, and a number of special service officers are on their way to that colony. A strong force is to be despatched inland to protect the "frontier" against possible French encroachment. On the Gold Coast, troops are being sent up-country to an unknown destination. Sir Herbert Maxwell, the Governor, is supposed to be treating with Samory, who has lately shown his contempt for Europeans in general by cutting up first an English and then a French expedition. The French, incensed by the attitude of the British Government with regard to this chieftain, are rapidly making arrangements to crush him, moving troops for the purpose ominously near the direction in which Sir Herbert Maxwell is thought to be. Here are elements of combustion enough to satisfy the most blatant jingo and Chauvinist! At a time like the present, when a single rash act perpetrated by some over-zealous young officer in Africa may be sufficient to bring about a disastrous collision, moderation of language would seem to be a paramount necessity. Nothing can be gained by rushing into violent polemics. The British public has got to realize that France has the whip-hand in this matter. It is a hard thing to say, but if there is one paper in England that is justified in saying it that paper is the *Pall Mall Gazette*. For the past four years you have urged upon the British Government and upon British public opinion the absolute need for the adoption of a more vigorous policy in West Africa. Month in and month out you have pointed out the gradual absorption of the hinterlands of our West Coast Colonies: you have insisted on the capital importance of Boussa, the key of the Middle Niger and future port of transit for trade between the upper and lower river. But, in spite of repeated warnings, no steps whatever have been taken to safeguard British interests behind the Gold Coast, Lagos, and the Middle Niger, with the one exception of Sir George Goldie's campaign in Nupe, which, like the Ashanti expedition, was not followed up. In the Gold Coast, the fatal error has consisted in not coming to terms with Samory, while it was yet time. Behind Lagos and on the Middle Niger we have allowed the final settlement of the Anglo-French Convention of 1890 to be postponed indefinitely, and have refused to adopt such measures as were necessary to protect our claims, relying upon the Niger Company, which had neither the means nor the power, even if it had the will, to carry out the work. Suddenly the Government has awakened from its lethargy, but too late to save the Gambia and Sierra Leone from gradual but sure decay; too late to secure a decent hinterland for the Gold Coast; too late, we fear, to prevent the French from uniting their protectorate of Dahomey to the Middle Niger, via Borgu, Boussa, Gurma, and the smaller Fulah States of the Middle Niger. The policy of drift has borne fruit, but the taste of it is bitter.

THE PAST.

It may serve a useful purpose to recapitulate the events which have led up to the present situation, by a brief *resumé* of the position taken up by Great Britain and France respectively as regards the territories west of the Middle Niger.

The Convention of 1890 left the future of those territories undetermined. Attempts were made in 1893, and again in 1895, to come to an understanding. They failed, and the British Government took no active steps to make good its claim, being content to fall back upon the treaties already secured by the Niger Company. The Niger Company had signed treaties with Maliki, Emir of Gando (June, 1885, and April, 1890), and with the Emir and Chiefs of Boussa (Borgu) (January, 1890). By virtue of the former treaty the country of Gurma was included in the Company's sphere, Gurma being a tributary State to Gando.

Meanwhile the French were slowly extending all over the western Soudan consolidating their position at every accessible point. From all directions they advanced to the conquest of the vast tract of land within the bend of the Niger. Monteil in 1891 and 1892 succeeded in traversing the whole distance from St. Louis to Kuka on Lake Tchad, sowing treaties on his way. French outposts began to press dangerously close to Sierra Leone. Samory was attacked and Ahmadu driven from Macina, Binger, Crozat, and others pushed inland from Grand Bassam (Ivory Coast) to Kong and Bontuku, threatening to curtail the expansion of the Gold Coast towards the North-West. In 1893, Behanzin, the tyrant of Dahomey, was overthrown, his dynasty shattered, and the way left open for the French. Still the British Government made no sign. The hinterland of Lagos was then recognized as extending to the ninth parallel, while the French Protectorate barely reached the eighth parallel. Beyond was no man's land. Both countries had a clear field although the British held the trump card in the possession of the Lower Niger. In six months the whole of the country between Say and Boussa might have been annexed, and British Residents established at the courts of the various Sultans. After the French—who had made a line of posts from Porto Novo to Carnotville in the Mahe country, north of Dahomey—had sent several expeditions into the far interior, the Niger Company became alarmed. Major Lugard was despatched in hot haste to Nikki where he signed a treaty with the potentate of that place. Nikki was at that time supposed to be the capital of Borgu, but it has since been ascertained that Borgu is in reality split up into various independent kingdoms, whose limits are exceedingly ill-defined. The French had also sent an officer, Captain De Coeur, to Nikki, which is an important commercial centre, but he arrived after Captain Lugard had left with the treaty in his pocket. On October 20, 1894, it was formally notified to the German Government (see Hertslet, vol. III.) that a British Protectorate had been established over Borgu. France apparently was not informed, or declined to admit the validity of the British claim, for she continued her tactics, and here again, no attempt was made by our Government, or by the Niger Company, to follow up Captain Lugard's success by effective occupation. The French, on the other hand, redoubled their efforts. They seized Timbuctoo, ascended the Niger beyond that place, and pursued their work of annexation with renewed vigour, being especially active in the regions north of Dahomey. In 1895 Captain Toutee occupied Bajibo, a point on the Niger, below Boussa. The British Government protested, and the French abandoned that place, which was subsequently retaken by the Niger Company. But the French were not so easily put off. They struck the river higher up at Boussa itself, where they have remained ever since. The next step in the race for the western territories was Sir George Goldie's admirably conducted campaign against the Fulahs of Nupe. Brilliant as that campaign undoubtedly was, many of the results which might have accrued from it have been thrown away, for once again the work so ably begun was not continued. In the meantime Lieutenant Hourst's memorable journey from Timbuctoo to the mouth of the Niger had raised the enthusiasm of the French Colonial party to the highest pitch. Ignoring Great Britain's "paper" claims, French officers literally overran Borgu, Boussa, Gurma, Gurunssi, and Mossi.

THE PRESENT.

The map is an eloquent testimony to the completeness of French action. Lines of posts cross the country in every direction, and the telegraph is creeping slowly after them. It has already reached Carnotville, and in a few weeks at most M. Lebon will be in telegraphic communication with the French officers at Boussa. That is the position, and it is greatly to be feared that no amount of diplomatic negotiation can prevail against the *fait accompli*. The utmost we can do is to obtain recognition of the British claim to Nikki, but Nikki is of little use without the country around it. In common fairness, it must be acknowledged that the French claims greatly exceed our own, both morally and materially. While this country has been content with occasional spasmodic efforts, succeeded by weary months of somnolency and indifference, the French have pursued the ends they have had in view with a tenacity of purpose which is the most striking feature of the revival of French colonial enterprise. We should be ill-advised to quarrel with them with such a weak case. But is it too much to expect, now that public opinion is beginning to realize the gravity of events in West Africa, no more backslidings will be allowed? The truth is, we want a new policy in that part of the world.

THE FUTURE.

Eastwards of the Niger stretches a mighty empire to the borders of Lake Tchad, full of magnificent possibilities. We are doing nothing to develop it. Sokoto and Bornu (the "land of Noah"), with their dependencies, constitute a heritage of exceeding richness, which is lying absolutely neglected at the mercy of the first fanatic, and a permanent source of attraction for foreign intrigue. No time should be lost in establishing British influence in a permanent manner throughout those vast regions. To do so it is absolutely essential that Imperial Government should replace the feeble hold which the Niger Company possesses in that part of Africa. I have often maintained in these columns that the Niger Company is unfitted to exercise effective control over these huge Mahommedan empires. The statement is now shown to be indisputable. As a political agent the Niger Company has proved itself incapable of guarding against French encroachment, and the monopoly which it exercises is contrary to the best traditions of British colonization. I cannot go more fully into the matter here, but it may be safely affirmed that until the Niger is thrown open and the Niger Company replaced by a broad and wholesome administrative system on Imperial lines the Niger question will continue in the future, as it has been ever since the Charter was granted, an endless source of trouble and vexation. I hold strongly to the opinion that reasonable concessions to France, west of the Niger, have become inevitable. To ignore this would be an act of short-sighted folly. Remember that an acknowledgment of French enterprise, west of the Niger, means three things, all of paramount importance to this country. It places us in a position to claim entire freedom of action east of that river, and on the Binue; it constitutes a strong argument to protest against the differential treatment meted out to our merchants in the French colonies, of which the recently imposed timber duty on the Ivory Coast is a pertinent example. Finally, it enables us to insist upon the abandonment of French schemes in the Upper Nile Valley. For all these things I sincerely hope that her Majesty's Government will meet France half way, and that both Governments will restrain their agents from any action in Africa calculated to produce unfortunate results. And may the settlement of our disputes with France be the means of bringing about a more thorough conception of our duties in West Africa. Let us say with a fresh slate and a fitter sense of the responsibities we have voluntarily assumed.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. R. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th November, 1897.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday next, the 13th instant, at 4-45 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground, for Commanding Officer's parade.

Dress.—Review order—Khaki.

2. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m. to-morrow (Friday at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Coy.:—No. 4241, Vol. H. E. Miller.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th November, 1897.

1. There will be 40-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill at the Fort (Town Hall Compound), and Nesbit Road Head-quarters this (Thursday) evening, at 5-45 p.m.

2. The Corps will parade at the Corps' Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the annual Gun Target practice. Expenses will be refunded on application on parade.

Dress.—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

Cyclist members of the Corps attending Gun Target practice can parade at the same time and place under the senior present. Dress.—The same.

3. The Corps Committee will meet at the Fort Head quarters on Friday next, the 12th instant, at 6-30 p.m.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 10th November 1897.

1. There will be drill daily for recruits at the Riding School, at 7 a.m.

2. There will be drill for all members at the Riding School this morning, Thursday, at 7 a.m. punctually.

Dress.—Drill order.

3. There will be Sword and Carbine drill in the Town Hall this evening, at 6 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette*, November 4.)

With the sanction of the Govt of India, Capt F K Bradshaw Asst Commr, is appointed Tutor and Guardian to H H Raja Ranbir Singh, Chief of Jind.

The services of Capt E W S K Maconchy, D S O, I S C, Offg Comdt, Kurram Militia, have been replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept.

Lieut G L Carter, Adjt. Kurram Militia, has, with the approval of the Govt of India, been appointed Comdt of the Kurram Militia, vice Capt Maconchy.

Mr R Sykes, Offg Depy Commr, Kangra, has obtained furlough for one year and two months.

The services of Lieut W F C Taylor, Offg Cant Magte of Umballa, are replaced at the disposal of India in the Home Dept.

The Rev T C Shepherd, Chaplain of the Murree Gallis, is appointed Second Chaplain of Rawalpindi.

The Rev C Swynnerton, Chaplain of Delhi has obtained furlough out of India for one year.

The leave for 23 days on half salary granted to Mr T J Kennedy, Divisional Judge, Mooltan, is commuted into privilege leave on full salary.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 11.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)
For Dismissal.

34,97—K D Shroff—Dhuncorebai vs Gopal Lukhmon and others—in person.

Testamentary suits for hearing and final disposal.

10,97—Pestonjee R and K—Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Cooper and others vs Navazbai—Smetham B and Noble. Part heard.

15,97—Brown and M—Bai Lukhi vs Bai Hari—Thakurdas D and C.

322,96—Bhaishunker and K—Currim Noor Mahomed vs The London Assurance Co—Craigie L and O.

333,96—Bhaishunker and K—Currim Noor Mahomed vs The World Marine Insurance Co, Ld—Craigie L and O.

334,96—Bhaishunker and K—Currim Noor Mahomed vs The South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co of New Zealand—Craigie L and O.

Testamentary Suits.

11,97—Edgelow and G—Ladkibai vs Bai Kabulbai—Wadia and G, and Hiralal M and M.

27,97—Edgelow and G—Chotalal Chunilal vs Kaboolbai alias Navivahu and others—Magonlal and R.

33,96—Mansukhlal D and J—L W G Rivett-Carnac, Administrator-General vs Lakhmidas Damodher and others—D and Dhunjeeshaw.

1,97—D and Dhunjeeshaw—Lakhmidas Damodher vs Dhanavahoo widow—Mansukhlal D and J.

2,96—Bhaishunker and K—Shivshunker Ramshanker vs Ramshanker Utumram—M N Saklatwalla.

19,95—M D and Jamsetjee—Bhicaijee vs Ardesir Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla—Brown and Meir, and F P Pavri.

20,97—Smetham B and Noble—Meherbai and Jehangir Collett vs Maneckbai widow—Ardesir H and D.

29,97—F P Pavri—Hirjibhoy Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla vs Bhicaijee Burjorjee D Lam—M D and Jamsetjee.

(Before the Honourable Mr Justice TYABJI.)
Summary suit to be heard in Chambers

321,96—Dickshit and—Govindjie Thakursey Muljee vs Gocul-das Gopaldas.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Cause.

43,96—Chitnis M. and M—Vasudev Gopal Bhandarker and others vs. Shamurao Narayen Lad and others.—Daphtary and F, and Ardesir, H, and D Part heard.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st November, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 26th October, 1897:—

	Oct. 26.			Nov. 1.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	0	0	80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,43,92,232	8	1	1,36,64,877	11	5
Other Deposits, &c.	4,96,67,915	11	9	4,97,08,781	14	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,97,121	10	10	4,01,969	0	11
Sundries	22,81,275	1	8	23,26,887	3	4
Rs.	9,49,38,545	0		9,30,89,816	14	1
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	63,34,432	0	0	62,28,098	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	74,92,397	8	0	74,92,397	8	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,35,04,476	1	4	1,27,76,421	13	4
Accounts of Credit do.	2,17,88,618	3	11	2,25,54,792	13	6
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,40,62,152	9	0	1,44,13,781	9	9
Balances with other Banks	8,94,948	1	11	6,28,098	8	10
Bullion	2,888	11	0	2,888	11	0
Dead Stock	13,33,151	0	0	13,33,344	7	0
Stamps	8,662	5	6	9,140	14	6
Sundries	11,61,917	7	3	11,41,996	11	8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,22,67,582	6	10	91,57,941	12	3
Do. at Branches	1,60,85,383	9	7	1,73,59,714	0	5
Rs.	9,49,38,545	0	4	9,30,89,816	14	1

THE following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 1st November, 1897:—

	Rs.	
LIABILITIES.		
Treasury Balance at Head Office	22,38,968	Dec.
Do. at Branches	5,89,512	Inc.
Other Deposits	34,857	Do.
Post Bills	1,39,152	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,05,436	
Loans	7,27,965	Do.
Accounts of Credit	7,66,174	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	3,51,629	Do.
Cash Head Office	31,09,641	Dec.
Cash at Branches	12,74,330	Inc.

THE *Tribuna* publishes, in the form of a despatch from London, a statement to the effect that, on behalf of the Sirdar, Colonel Parsons recently requested General Caneva, Acting Governor of Erythrea, to send 300 men of the Italian colonial forces to Aderama in order to prepare that place for the occupation of an Anglo-Egyptian detachment coming from Berber. I understand, says the correspondent of the *Times* at Rome, that such a request was made by Colonel Parsons and was consented to with alacrity by the Italian Government, but that the Sirdar's plans were subsequently changed and the request rescinded. Some disappointment appears to be felt in certain, though not necessarily the most authoritative, official circles that the proposal for active co-operation with the Anglo-Egyptian forces should not have reached maturity. Nevertheless, there is every reason to believe the understanding between England and Italy with regard to Kassala to be fast approaching a definite and satisfactory stage.

WRITERS AND READERS.

MADAME MARCHESI, the famous singing-teacher, has written her reminiscences, which Messrs. Harper will publish. As a matter of fact the memories were written some time ago for Madame Marchesi's family. Her friends urged that they should be given to the world, and she has consented. One of her early friends was Mendsissohn, and she saw much of Liszt and Rossini. Many of the singers now famous on the lyric stage were her pupils, among them Madame Melba, Madame Calve, and Madame Eames.

A short poem by Mr. Stopford Brooke will appear in the volume of Mr. Hubert Crackanthorpe's posthumous stories. In one line Mr. Brooke speaks of "the young, slight author musing on the down." There is also an introductory essay from the pen of Mr. Henry James, who cordially recognise the literary qualities of Mr. Crackanthorpe. In a touching little sentence his mother dedicates to "the loyal friends of my beloved son these last fragments of his interrupted work." The volume, which has a portrait, will be published forthwith by Mr. Heinemann.

Mr. Richards has just ready for publication a work on which Mr. Grant Allen has been engaged, off and on, practically ever since he left Oxford. It is The Evolution of the Idea of God: an Inquiry into the Origins of Religions, and in its subject and treatment has much in common with Mr. J. G. Frazer's The Golden Bough. The greater part of this volume is new, but certain chapters appeared in the form of review articles in the "Fortnightly" and "Contemporary" Reviews. Mr. Allen points out in the preface, as specially novel in his work, the two following points: "The complete demarcation of religion and mythology, as practice from mere gloss and guess work; and the importance assigned in the genesis of most existing religious systems to the deliberate manufacture of gods by killing." The book, which is of considerable length—nearly 500 demy 8vo pages—will be published simultaneously in America by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co.

The next "Contemporary Review" will contain an article by Mr. Arnold White upon "Europe and the Jew," a subject which he has made his own by original and sympathetic study. Mr. Arnold White, by the way, has been appointed London correspondent of "Harper's Weekly," one of the most influential journals of the United States by its very large and respectable circulation, and the seriousness and knowledge with which it discusses contemporary affairs.

The campaign in the Indian Highlands gives great timeliness to a volume in the Wolseley series, discussing "Indian Frontier Warfare," by Major G. J. Younghusband, of the Guides. Needless to say he is well qualified to treat a subject which requires a very special knowledge. Major Younghusband is in India at this moment, but his manuscript is all in London. The proofs are being corrected by Captain James, the editor of the series, and thus the volume should not be long delayed.

Mrs. Steel's volume of stories in the Permanent Way will be ready at the booksellers. It contains nineteen tales, and counting all these up, they run to about 200,000 words. That may seem an unliterary point, but if you interview a publisher's traveller he will tell you differently. The average book-buyer wants quantity as well as quality, and boggles at the skimpy volume. The public have evidently made up their mind to regard Mrs. Steel as an Indian novelist. All these nineteen tales are of India.

The young generation best remember Sir Arthur Helps for his genial book, Friends in Council. Another of his volumes, not dissimilar, and out of print, is about to be reissued. This is Casimir Maremma, and the publishers who have acquired the right to reprint it are Messrs. Chatto. They have also under way a story of the Franco-German war, which promises interest. The writers are two French officers, MM. Paul and Victor Margueritte, who went through the campaign. They call the novel Le Desastre. It will appear simultaneously here and in France.

Spurgeon apart, Dean Vaughan must have given us as many volumes of sermons as almost any preacher of the time. In Macmillan's catalogue there are over fifty publications to his name, the majority of them sermons. The contents were, no doubt, in some cases, rearrangements and reprints, and that applies to a volume which is now announced. It is a selection, made by an old pupil, with the authority of the Dean, from sermons that had been allowed to go out of print. There will be a frontispiece portrait of Dean Vaughan, who stipulated that the volume should not appear in his lifetime.

Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff's further Notes from a Diary will be ready before Christmas. His Elgin speeches, while they were being delivered, were almost a national institution. Then he became Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and was Governor of Madras for five years. The period covered by the present reminiscences is that from 1873 to 1881, and quite an array of famous people come in for mention. For instance, there are anecdotes about Mr. Gladstone, Lord Dufferin, Disraeli, Jowett, Charles Kingsley, Thackeray, and John Bright—in short, many good stories.

Here The Leavenworth Case, which, by-the-by, has no English copyright, is perhaps better known than its author. This American lady, who was Miss Anna Katharine Green, and is now Mrs. Rohlfs, the wife of a lawyer, has just completed a new story. Like The Leavenworth Case and That Affair Next Door, it is likely to give the reader a good romp of sensation. The title is Lost Man's Lane, and eventually the novel will be published by Messrsc. Putnam. Meanwhile it is to be serialised in America, England, and—what few Anglo-Saxon story-tellers can command—on the continent as well.

Mr. Murray is putting through the press a volume in which Mrs. Rowan, a New Zealand lady, tells of Queensland from an attractive side. The book has the title A Flower-Hunter in Queensland, but it deals with natural history on a wider text than that. Mrs. Rowan has penetrated into some almost unknown recesses of tropical Queensland, and has encountered many adventures. She has dashed off in familiar letters a vigorous record of her experiences and made flower-sketches to accompany the text. Her art in painting flowers is said to be remarkable.

The Singer-Strang work on etching, engraving, and the other methods of printing pictures, will be issued about the end of the month by Messrs. Kegan Paul. Mr. Singer, who is an expert in everything that relates to prints, contributes the text. Mr. Strang, who has made his reputation by black and white work, does the illustrations. The nature of the volume, as the preface points out, is very simple and practical. It is intended as a guide to the enjoyment of an art which has hardly engaged public interest to the extent that it deserves. An effort has been made to compile, for the first time, a bibliography of works relating to the subjects treated in the volume.

The literary history of the early days of America is a subject which must have permanent interest. The writing of it has, for years back, been a task with Professor Coit Tyler, of Cornell University. In one volume he traced, through the writings of the time, the development of political discontent in the Anglo-American colonies. He has finished a second volume, dealing with the revolutionary struggle proper, and it will at once be published by Messrs. Putnam. Professor Coit Tyler makes it clear that the battle for American independence was fought by able pens as well as able swords—the former showing the way.

Readers of Mr. S. R. Crockett's first venture into children's literature Sweetheart Travellers, will be ready to welcome the companion volume which Messrs. Gardner, Darton and Co. announce for immediate publication. Sir Toady Lion and General Napoleon Smith are two very active and decidedly "alive" young personages, and it is to be hoped that the record of their "surprising adventures" will indeed be the "improving history" which their author labels it. The "old boys, young boys, good boys, bad boys, big boys, little boys, cow-boys, and tom-boys," for whom the book is intended, will, no doubt, decide this question to their own satisfaction. Mr. Gordon Browne supplies abundant illustration.

Messrs. Jarrold and Sons will shortly publish A Modern Puck, by Miss Agnes Giberne; a fairy tale for children, in which Puck, being banished from Fairyland, strikes up an intimacy with a little girl, named Chryssie, and initiates her into some of the ways and ideas of dogs and cats, spiders, ants, and bees, by means of his wonderful Fairy "Veil." The book is illustrated by Florence M. Cooper. The first volume in Messrs. Jarrold's "Men of Fame" series is just appearing, namely, The Story of Edison, and the Wonders of Electricity, by Mr. Frank Mundell. It will be followed by other volumes at short intervals.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes, freckles, tan, sunburn; soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

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WHAT BATES WANTED TO KNOW.

"I SHALL be obliged if you can answer me one question," said my friend Bates, as he lay on the couch one day in my room nursing his aching leg. "Why does exposure to wet or cold bring on an attack of rheumatism at one time, when a like exposure for a score of times leads to no such result?"

Before I set down in writing the answer I gave him, I wish you would read the following letters, as no doubt the authors of them will be interested in the same point.

"In November, 1892," says the one, "I had an attack of rheumatic fever, and was confined to my bed for four weeks, during which time I suffered fearfully. I had awful pains all over me; my joints swelled up, and I was so helpless I could not raise my hand to my mouth. After the fever left me I was extremely weak, and so emaciated I was little more than skin and bone. A large lump, the size of an egg, formed on my elbow, and my fingers were almost drawn out of joint. I cannot describe the suffering I had to bear. The doctor ordered me various medicines, and cod liver oil, but they had no effect. In February, 1893, I read in a small book about the remarkable success which had followed the use of Mother Seigel's Syrup in cases of rheumatism, and got a bottle from Messrs. Leverett and Fry, High Street. After taking it two weeks I was better, and in about a month more all rheumatic pains had left me, and I was strong and well as ever. You may publish what I have said. (Signed.) John H. Kent, 9, Randall Street, Maidstone, Kent, January 30th, 1895."

"For many years," says the other, "I had been subject to liver complaint and indigestion. I was habitually heavy, weak, and weary. My appetite was poor, and all food gave me pain and fulness at the chest and around the sides. I had so much pain and tightness of the chest that I could not endure the pressure of my clothing upon it. Although not laid up, I was seldom free from pain or a sense of discomfort. In the summer of 1893 I began to suffer with rheumatism, which affected my arms and shoulders until I had not the power to lift my hand to my head. I tried all sorts of liniments, embrocations, and rubbing oils, but got no benefit from any of them.

In August, 1893, my friend, Mrs. Owen told me how much good Mother Seigel's Syrup had done her for rheumatism, and I got a bottle from the Drug Stores in St. Ann's Road. In a few days I was much better, and in less than a month afterwards all pain had left me; and I am happy to say I have never had my return of the rheumatism since, but have enjoyed the best of health in every respect. In common thankfulness for my speedy and wonderful deliverance, I willingly consent to the publication of this hurried statement, should you wish to make that use of it. (Signed.) (Mrs.) L. S. Cole., 6, Albert Road, South Tottenham, London, August 16th, 1895."

Before answering the question of my friend Bates (who was a chronic rheumatic) I asked *him* one: "Why does a lighted match, dropped into the road, die out harmlessly, but when dropped into a hayrick, set up a conflagration?"

"Any fool can answer that, he said." "Because in the one case there is nothing for the fire to catch hold of while in the other there is."

"Exactly," I responded. "Now see. Indigestion and liver complaint (the second consequent on the first) continue to produce a virulent poison in the blood called uric acid, practically insoluble in water. This acid, which is a solid, enters the tissues, and sets going a hot inflamatory fire. That is rheumatism. It does what silver would—only the acid is a *poison* silver.

When the indigestion and the liver trouble are not very bad, and the kidneys and sweat glands of the skin are acting fairly well, this acid is carried out of the body about as fast as it is formed. Exposure *then* brings on no rheumatism. But, *per contra* when the stomach and liver are in bad condition, the acid forms faster than the kidneys and skin can carry it off. *Then* expose yourself, get cold or wet, hamper the skin and kidneys still more, and the poison acid spreads through your muscles and joint like the fire in the dry hay. You understand? Very well. The longer the cause persists the more frequents the rheumatic attacks. That is why chronic dyspeptics are apt also to be chronic rheumatics. Fend off dyspepsia or cure it by the use of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and you and the rheumatism will have no dealings. Neglect it, and suffer every time you catch cold."

That was my answer to Bates, and he said there seemed to be sense in it.

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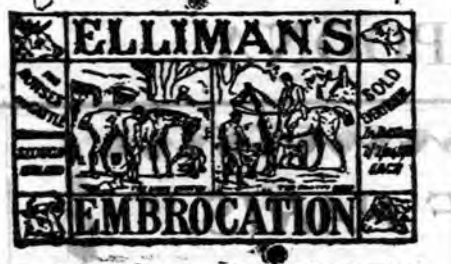

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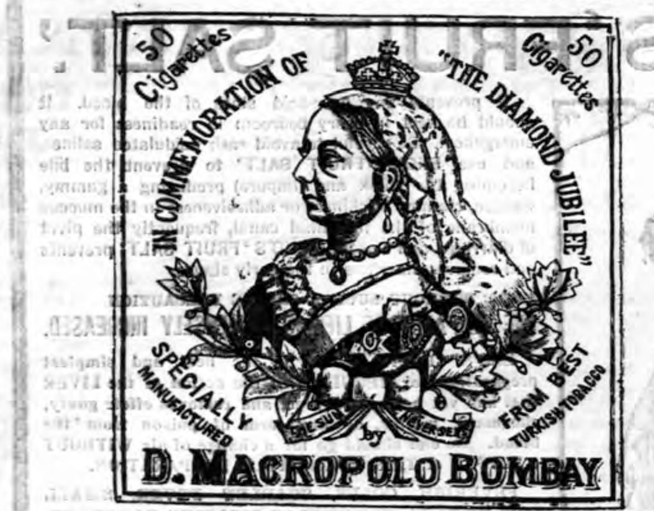

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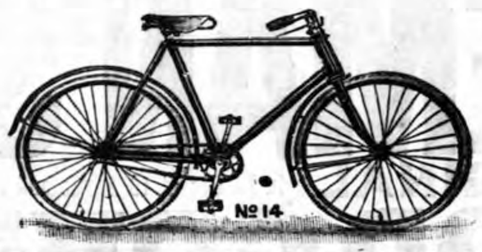

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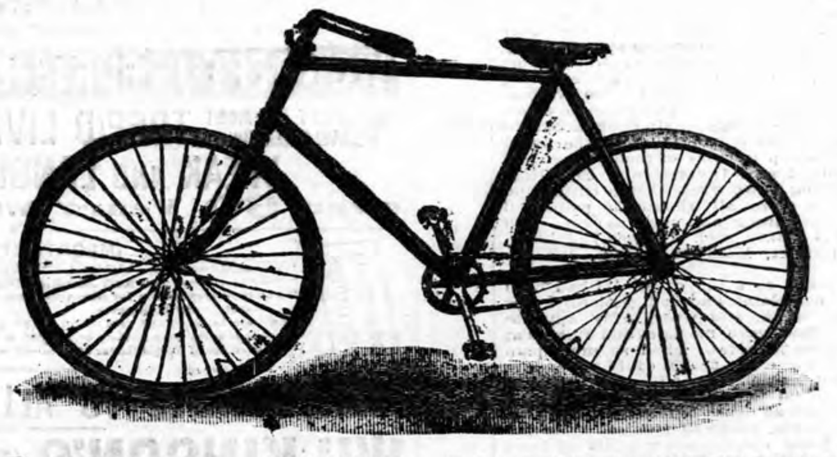

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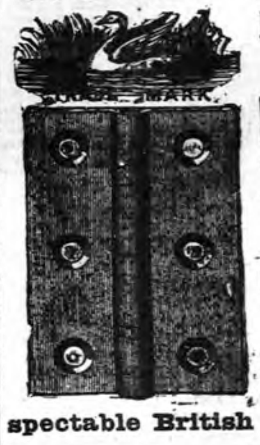

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